THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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SLIGO IRON WORKS,

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

121 WATER STREET.

Boiler Iron,
Firebox Plates,
Flue Sheets,
Sheet Iron.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 143⅛.

CITY ITEMS.

Pocket-books and Wallets
At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Boots and Shoes,
At 63 Market street, South & Ross.

Brown Muslins,
Cheap, at McClelland's Auction, 55 Fifth street.

Large Steel Engravings
Of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Lincoln, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Boots and Shoes,
At McClelland's Auction, 55 Fifth street.

Pic-nic Excursion.
On next Thursday, August 24, the Universalists will have a pic-nic excursion to Glenwood Grove, for the benefit of the Church Building Fund. Committee—J. C. Buffum, John Robson and F. W. Jenkins.

Don't Do Without It
Another day, but go to McClarran's Drug Store, and get a bottle of McBride's King of Pain.

Photograph Albums
At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Shoes and Dry Goods,
At private sale the entire day of Saturday, at McClelland's Auction House, Masonic Hall Building, 55 Fifth street.

Beadle's Pocket Songsters, No. 2,
At Pittock's, o pposite the Postoffice.

Neuralgia Cured in Five Minutes,
McBride's King of Pain. Get it at McClarran's Drug Store.

A Present.
"Tis wondrous strange, yet 'tis true, that the Book Publishers' Association gives a present worth from fifty cents to five hundred dollars with every book sold. Books and albums in every style and variety at their Depot, 74 Fifth street.

Hoop Skirts.
All sizes at McClelland's, 55 Fifth street.

Sore Throat
Cured in ten minutes by McBride's King of Pain. N. McClarran & Co., sole agents for Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. In buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages, the college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the State. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

Prince & Co.'s
World-renowned Organs and Melodeons, Charlotte Blume, sole agent.

Remember
McClarran's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Gold Pens.
Foley's and Holland's gold pens, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Beaver Female Seminary
And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Second-hand Pianos,
Prices $45 and upward, at Blume's Music Store.

Over Forty Thousand Now in Use
Of Prince's Organs and Melodeons. Each instrument guaranteed five years. Thirty-nine different styles. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Charlotte Blume, 42 Fifth street, sole agent.

Kenwood Boarding School
For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Just Receiving,
A new lot of pianos from the celebrated factories of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore; Haines Brothers, New York, and other makers, at Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth street, second door above Wood street.

Cures Toothache in One Minute.
McBride's King of Pain, at McClarran's Drug Store.

Knabe's Gold Medal Piano Fortes.
Splendid new stock now arriving at Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth street.

Never Fails to Cure.
For Cholera, Diarrhœa and Dysentery, there is but one article that never fails to cure the worst cases, and that is Fleming's Cholera and Diarrhœa Mixture. Don't endanger your life by purchasing quack remedies that have no virtue, but call at Fleming's, No. 84 Market street, and procure a bottle of his mixture. Sold nowhere but at Fleming's.

McBride's King of Pain,
The great curative. Agency for Pittsburgh at McClarran's Drug Store.

Dry Goods.
Country merchants will find full lines of bleached and brown goods, prints, dress goods, pant stuffs, flannels, shawls, notions, &c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Everything is sold at the very lowest Eastern quotations.

The Great Purifier.
Dr. J. M. Lindsey's Improved Blood searcher, wholesale and retail, at J. M. Fulton's Drug Store, No. 67 Fifth street. I am now ready to fill all orders for this *great medicine*, made according to the directions of Dr. Lindsey himself, who I had for a time assisting me in its preparation, and from whom I purchased the right to manufacture and sell the same. If you want to be sure of a genuine article, see that the name of J. M. Fulton is on the wrapper around each bottle.

Caution.—Any one I shall hereafter detect in pirating my trade mark I will prosecute to the full extent of the law. The suit I have already been forced to institute will, it is hoped, protect me hereafter from the misrepresentations of the unprincipled and unscrupulous. J. M. FULTON.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
A sure remedy for the worst cases of acute or chronic Diarrhœa and Dysentery, is Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture—thousands have been cured by it—our Government uses it in the hospitals. It has cured many of our soldiers after all other means failed, in fact we have enough proof of the efficacy of this valuable preparation of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, to advise every one of our readers to get a bottle and have it in readiness, and to those who suffer try it directly. Sold by Druggists every where. Ask for Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines
Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Superior Wine.
Wine of excellent quality is made by Mr. Speer, of Passaic, New Jersey, from cultivated Sambucco grapes, a stock imported from Portugal, which grow as large as Isabella grapes. The wine is excellently agreeable, and the grape from which it is made gives it superior virtues and medical qualities that are more beneficial to the human system than wines from other grape or fruit.—*Med. Surg. Reporter.*

Speer's Sambuco Wine is sold, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth Street.

Something for the People
To bear in mind. So much may be said about things that are of no value in order to find sale for such goods, that many of the good and most intelligent portion of the community are disheartened, and withhold their patronage from a good thing because they know nothing about it. And as great inconvenience is apt to grow out of this fact, I have adopted the present mode of introducing a valuable acquisition in our art—a thing I am sanguine in saying cannot be too highly appreciated; and though I have nearly two years' experience with it, have said nothing or but little, about it, with a view of testing its real merits before exposing it for indiscriminate use, and now say that teeth can be extracted without pain or danger to life or health, and to show good faith to those who are unacquainted with me, give the following references; George Wilson, ex-Mayor; Dr. H. Coffey, M. D.; J. A. Duncan, M. D.; Mr. W. K. Shunk; J. B. Lyon; Mr. James Verner, President Citizens' Passenger Railway; A. P. Thompson; Mr. Alexander Speer; A. Bradley; S. McKee, of Oakland Row. I. C. Pershing. Place, 246 Penn street. Office, Dentist.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1865. NO. 289.

Reduction in Prices.

Persons wishing to buy hats and caps, are respectfully invited to call at Wm. Fleming's, No. 129 Wood street, where is Kept a complete stock of all the late styles of hats and caps, of all desirable colors. He is closing out his stock of summer goods without regard to cost. You cannot fail to be pleased both with quality and price. Please give him a call, No. 129 Wood street.

Fall Styles for Ladies' Dresses.

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, will make a grand opening, Monday next, in silks and every variety of fabric adapted for the coming season. Very many quite new styles will be found among them, affording those of our fair readers who are particular as to what they wear, an excellent opportunity for making their selections.

Fall Goods.

We have this day received from the importer our first supply of woolen goods, for men's wear, and would respectfully invite the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to call and examine our stock, which is varied and complete. Wm. Ladley & Co., (Wm. Ladley and Owen Byrne.)

Card Photographs of Everybody
At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

True to their Faith.

The Democratic Party in Ohio is true to the Chicago Platform. The Convention on Thursday nominated ALEXANDER LONG, a VALLANDIGHAM, Copperhead, for Governor, and adopted resolutions, asserting the doctrine of State rights, denying the right of emancipation, in favor of free trade, denouncing the public debt, denying the right of the Government to raise armies by draft, declaring JEFF. DAVIS to be "a martyr spirit," opposing the negro in every form, opposing the President's policy, asserting throughout principles more suited to the most rebellious part of the South than the region of Ohio. Ohio leads the van!

Views of the President on the South.

General Shenck spoke at Chillicothe a few evenings since, in which he made some statements of Interest of the President's views regarding the South. The General said two courses were open in dealing with the South after the war closed. The President might have held the rebellious States in subjection as a conquered people until satisfied of their entire loyalty, and until reinstated in their former positions by legislative action; or he might have withdrawn the military force altogether and left them to exercise their civil functions locally and in their relations to the other States. From the start there were objections to each of these courses, and the President combined them holding a military force over them at the same time that he allowed them to reinstate these civil powers, and begin again the exercise of their loyal functions. This latter privilege, however, was only an experiment, and the speaker assured his hearers that President Johnson so regarded it. Only ten days ago, in a full and free interview with him, the President said he regarded the local Governments set up in the rebellious States as temporary experiments, simply to give the people an opportunity to show whether they will develop the right spirit and policy necessary for a full restoration to their proper position in the Government. While regarding them as experiments, he intends that the military power of the Government shall hold them in check, so that if they be found applying their powers in such ways the military will be there to prevent them from again making the trouble they have heretofore caused. The President, in this conversation, referred to the course which he had pursued, and pursued in reference to the Richmond election, where the citizens manifested their rebellious spirit by electing to office those very men who had recently been in arms against the Government. It was *with his sanction that the military authorities set aside that election*, and he gave this as an example of what might be expected in other cases of a similar kind.

Platform of the Union Party in Pennsylvania.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Union State Convention, held in Harrisburg on the 17th instant:

Mr. McVeigh, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

The Union party of Pennsylvania, in state Convention assembled, declares:

1. That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to Almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled us to eradicate the crime of slavery from our soil, from our flag, and treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who by their endurance, sacrifices and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country peace, and to the downtrodden everywhere an asylum of liberty, who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that it is government of the people, by the people, for the people, is as invincible in its strength as in its beneficence and justice.

2. That reverting the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the great martyr of liberty, we cannot show greater honor to his name than by the generous support of his fellow patriot and successor, Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, who has been called to complete the task which he left unfinished. His unbending patriotism in the past is a sure guarantee that in the momentous issues of the authority of the Government will be upheld, and the rights and liberties of all the citizens of the Republic secured.

3. That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offered by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction that they cannot safely be entrusted with the full powers of self-government forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the terms of the offer of pardon, and in constitutional provisions and securing to all within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

4. That having conquered the rebellious States, they should be held in subjection, and the treatment they may receive should be such as to secure to them should be referred to the law-making power of the nation to which their legitimate allegiance is due.

5. That as the late rebellion was wantonly precipitated by the property-holders of the South, it is but equitable that they should pay the expenses of it, and Congress should declare as forfeited and vested in the Government the property of all rebels whose estates exceed the sum of $10,000, and that the proceeds of the property so confiscated should be applied to increase the pensions of those entitled thereto by the casualties of the war, to pay the damages done by the enemy to loyal citizens, and to reduce the burden of the national debt.

6. That it is the duty of Congress so to revise the revenue laws as to afford increased protection to American industry; to secure the development of the industrial wealth of the people; to render more profitable and remunerative the labor of the laboring classes of our agriculturists; to attract capital to the mineral fields of the country, and to provide revenue for the liquidation of the national debt; and this Convention recognizes the chief enemy to a policy of protection in that European power which, for four years, has furnished piratical vessels and arms to the rebels, and thus endeavored to drive our commerce from the seas.

7. That any attempt on foreign soil to establish a monarchical government on the continent is evidence of a design to destroy Republican institutions. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the Republic demand that no such attempt should succeed.

8. That it is the duty of Congress to secure the full Federal bounty to all honorably discharged soldiers, irrespective of the date of their enlistment.

9. That we tender to Edwin M. Stanton, the fearless, honest and able head of the Department of War, a public servant who has deserved well of his country, and has borne himself on the high official theatre to merit the earnest gratitude of all loyal men; and we tender to him and to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet our thanks for their valuable services in the cause of liberty and law.

10. That the steadfast devotion of Governor Curtin to the best interests of the State and nation, during the last four years, and his indefatigable efforts on all occasions to pay the just debt of gratitude of our State to our national defenders, not merely by words, but also by deeds, entitles him to the thanks of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania.

11. That this Convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, hereby declares its faith in our citizen soldiers on our confidence and gratitude; and that in nominations for offices especial regard should be paid to the claims of those who have periled their lives in their country in the army and navy in the suppression of the rebellion.

12. That the leaders of the Democratic party stand arraigned before the people of Pennsylvania for constantly obstructing the efforts of the United States to maintain the life of the Republic. They did this

By inflaming the passions of their ignorant followers against the legally elected officers of the Federal Government, and refraining from all reproach against treason or armed traitors.

By procuring a decision from the Democratic judges of our Supreme Court, denying the right of the Government to the services of the citizens of this State for the defense of their imperilled country.

By discouraging men from volunteering into the ranks of Union armies thus rendering it necessary to succumb to treason, or to pay large bounties, and so burdening every man's property with taxation.

By opposing the enlistment of negroes for our defense, although many thousands have volunteered for every black one who could be enlisted, and this at the very moment when the battle of Gettysburg was raging on the soil of Pennsylvania, and the result of the decisive battle was uncertain.

By denying to our soldiers the right to vote while fighting for the families of Union soldiers, and by a malignant effort by these means to secure the success of the rebels in the field, or such a protraction of the war as would exhaust the nation in its effort to subdue their friends.

By *note* heaping abuse upon the Government for punishing assassins and their accomplices, by demanding the release of leading traitors, by frowning down all attempts to bring to punishment the fiends who starved our soldiers, and by assuring rebels that neither in person or property shall they be punished for their crimes.

And if anything were wanting to complete their infamy, we have it in their determined opposition to free labor, and to a tariff which will fully enable labor profitable by protecting the workingmen of Pennsylvania from British competition, would largely increase the means essential to the maintainance of the public faith and credit.

Hon. G. R. Barrett, Ellis Irwin, Esq., and D. F. Etzweiler, have been appointed delegates to represent the Clearfield County Agricultural Society in the Agricultural College to be held at Bellefonte on the sixth day of September next.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

TEACHERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION

A PLEASANT TRIP TO GETTYSBURG

Tribute to the Memory of the Late Bishop Potter.

OFFICERS ELECT FOR THE YEAR.

Citizens' Banquet to the Association.

A World's Teachers' Convention Proposed.

Discussion on Object Teaching.

A National Bureau of Education.

EDUCATION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The Educational Interests of the States.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 18.

The Association was called to order at 9:30, by President Greene. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Johnson. Music by the choir.

Resolutions of thanks were adopted to the people of Gettysburg for their hospitality, and to the railroad companies for the facilities afforded the Association for visiting the battle ground.

A long list of ladies and gentlemen were admitted as members of the Association. On motion, the clergy of Harrisburg were admitted as honorary members.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to report at the next meeting on the subject of Educational Statistics throughout the Union.

Resolutions relative to the death of Bishop Potter were adopted, and a Committee appointed to prepare a suitable tribute to his memory.

The subject of Professor Harkness' paper, "The Best Method of Teaching the Classics," being in order for discussion, a motion was made to postpone it, which was lost. A motion prevailed to devote half an hour to the subject, speakers to be limited to five minutes. Several gentlemen expressed their views on this interesting subject.

The next in order being the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected unanimously:

President—J. P. Wickersham, Penna.

Vice Presidents—Richard Edwards, Normal, Ill.; T. W. Valentine, Brooklyn, New York; W. F. Phelps, Verona, Minn.; John S. Hart, Trenton, N. J.; D. Franklin Welles, Iowa City, Iowa; A. J. Rickoff, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. S. Pennel, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Hass, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. W. Bulkley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. B. Hagar, Salem, Mass.; J. M. Gegory, Kalamazoo, Mich.; S. S. Greene, Providence, R. I.

For Secretary, S. H. White, Chicago, Ill.

For Treasurer, S. P. Bates, Harrisburg.

For Executive Committee, J. Richards, Washington, D. C.; T. D. Adams, Newton, Massachusetts; Frederick Lyon, Providence, R. I.; D. N. Camp, New Britain, Conn.; James Cruikshanks, Washington, D. C.; E. E. White, Columbus, Ohio; L. B. Vanbokalen, Baltimore, Md.; J. L. Pickard, Chicago, Ill.; C. M. Harrison, Newark, N. J.; J. G. McMinn, Madison, Wis.; T. F. Thickstun, Hastings, Minn.; C. F. Childs, St. Louis, Mo.; W. N. Hailman, Louisville, Ky.; A. C. Shortridge, Indianapolis; F. A. Mansfield, Pa.; L. Coleman, Wilmington, Del.; J. S. Fowler, Hillsdale, Mich.; Geo. Everett, Brownsville, Texas; Henry Cummings, Salem, Oregon; T. S. Parvin, Iowa.

Prof. Greene, from the Committee on Object or Illustrated Education, made a lengthy and highly interesting report on that subject, which was attentively listened to by the Association favoring such a system. The discussion of the able report was made the first order for the afternoon session.

The Secretary announced that a banquet was to be given to the members of the Association by the citizens of Harrisburg, at the State Capital, this evening, at nine o'clock, at which time all the business must be concluded.

The members of the Association seem delighted with the reception and kind hospitality they have received in Pennsylvania. At Gettysburg, yesterday, everything was free, the people vieing with each other in politeness and civility.

Governor Curtin again visited the Association to-day, apparently much interested in the object of the Convention, at the intermission for dinner mixing with and talking freely with the teachers.

A dispatch was received from Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, who was announced to address the Convention, regretting his inability to be present.

Afternoon Session.

The Association was called to order at two o'clock.

A motion prevailed to appoint a committee of five to examine into the feasibility of holding a World's Teachers' Convention, at New York, within two years, to report at the next meeting of the Association.

The order being the discussion of the report of Professor Green on "Object Education," that subject was called up, when Miss Cooper, from Oswego, N. Y., gave an illustration of teaching with a class of little girls brought in from the town, without previous arrangement, after which several delegates gave their views, among whom was Dr. Mason, author of music books, all favoring the system. Dr. Mason said it was but following out the mode of teaching adopted by the Savior, who used objects or parables.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion of the question, it was resolved to print a large number of copies of the report in pamphlet form, as well as in the proceedings.

The next order being called, Prof. Rickoff, of Ohio, read a paper in favor of the establishment of a National Bureau of Education, and he warmly advocated the idea of the Association urging the matter upon the attention of Congress. He said that the Government had established a Bureau of Agriculture, but he considered the cause of education of far more importance.

Miss Mary M. Foulke, of Pittsburgh, was admitted as a member of the Association.

A lecture on Education as an element in the reconstruction of the Union, by Prof. J. P. Wickersham, Principal of State Normal School, Millersville, Pa., was next in order. This was a very clear and able effort in favor of the education of all classes. He favored the education of that large class in the South, who could not be blamed for being so ill prepared for all the rights of citizenship, as the first and most important to be taken. Ignorant voters endangered liberty. As the cannons had been ordered to the rear, school houses should be ordered to the front. The lecturer took strong ground in favor of educated, intelligent suffrage. To set the slaves free, he said, would be a doubtful blessing to them if we do no more. Let all good men make haste to educate and care for the four million children of the nation. God had already smitten the nation because it would not let those people go, and if we still keep them in darkness and ignorance it required no prophet to predict a punishment fully equal to that administered to those of old, when swallowed up in the Red Sea. A musket in the hands of a crazy man was no more dangerous than a ballot in the hands of an ignorant voter. He favored the establishment of Normal Schools in the South to prepare colored teachers for the work, and also advocated a National Bureau of Education.

At the conclusion of this interesting lecture, which was loudly applauded, Prof. Crummel, of Berea, a graduate of Cambridge University, a black man, who was in the room, was elected an honorary member, and invited to make a few remarks, which he did in a most intelligent manner.

A letter was read from Prof. Brooks, congratulating the Association upon its efforts in favor of a National Bureau, and urging upon it to persevere in the good work. Adjourned until half-past seven this evening.

Evening Session.

The Association convened at half-past seven o'clock. Music: "The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," by the choirs.

The resolutions offered on Wednesday by Prof. Hart, providing for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare a memorial to Congress in reference to a Bureau of Education, with amendments authorizing the appointment of a gentleman to visit Washington to urge the matter, and providing a committee of three in each State to raise funds, circulate petitions, etc., were adopted.

The Association appears determined to persevere in this matter until it is accomplished.

The President called upon gentlemen for short reports as to educational matters in their States. Oregon, Iowa, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Canada, Illinois and Maryland were heard from. Several States had to be passed over for want of time.

Resolutions relative to business for next year, thanks, etc., were adopted, when President Greene introduced his successor, Professor Wickersham, who thanked the Association for the honor conferred in appropriate remarks.

Governor Curtin being observed was loudly called for, but thanking the Association for the good feeling exhibited, declined making any remarks, saying an entertainment worth more than anything he could say was awaiting the ladies and gentlemen present.

After singing the Doxology, the Association was declared adjourned *sine die*, when the members adjourned to the State Capitol Hotel, to participate in a festival prepared for them by the citizens of Harrisburg. O.

LATE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Surgeon General has appointed Surgeons C. S. Triple, H. R. Wirtz and Anthony Hegar, U. S. A., a board of officers, with Assistant Surgeon C. C. Lee, U. S. A., to convene at New York on the 20th of September, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and for applicants for admission into the medical staff of the United States army.

The General Land Office has just submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, a list of lands, No. 1, of the Central Pacific Railroad, embracing 45,999,964 acres in Marysville, California, which are secured to the company pursuant to the acts of Congress, approved July 1st, 1862, and July 2d, 1864, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Missouri river to the Pacific coast, and to secure to the Government the use of the same, for postal, military, and other purposes. It is supposed that the approval shall be followed by the early issue of a patent vesting the fee in said company for the lands above mentioned.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Senator Doolittle arrived in the city last evening. Ex-Mayor Hoyt, of New Orleans, is in the city. Hon. John Covode was here a day or two ago.

It is reported that General Birney will receive some employment under General Howard in the Freedmen's Bureau.

John Minor Botts arrived at Willard's Hotel this evening, *en route* for Richmond.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The President today appointed Hannibal Hamlin Collector, D. W. Gooch Surveyor, and A. B. Underwood Naval Officer of the port of Boston.

Several counterfeit one dollar United States notes were recently presented at the Treasury office for redemption, but were readily detected by experts in their trade. The notes were counterfeit fifty, but none, so far as is known, of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1000. All others are genuine.

The rebel general John A. Smith, of Tennessee, is among the applicants for pardon. Several special pardons were granted to-day. The Government has received a letter, dated, by letter dated Port Mahon, Minorca Island, July 27th, that the cholera had made its appearance in the south of that island. The Government of the Island had given directions that proper care be taken to prevent the spreading of the disease, should vessels arrive having it on board.

THE GUERRILLA, CHAMP FERGUSON

He Makes a Confession.

NASHVILLE, August 18.—The *Dispatch* to-morrow morning will contain the account of a long and interesting interview between the local editor and the noted guerrilla chieftain, Champ Ferguson, now on trial in this city. The interview was held in the Military Prison. This is the first conversation he has had since his arrest, excepting with his counsel. He gives a complete history of his career, and excuses himself freely on everything, save only the charges against him. He states that those whom he killed were seeking his life, were in arms hunting him and making him flee. He says he has never harmed a Federal soldier in the regular service. He has taken many prisoners. He states he could not have been taken in ten years, if he had chosen to escape. He was born in Kentucky, his home, and not surrendered. That he surrendered in good faith as a regular Confederate officer.

JENKINS, THE DEFAULTER.

Statement of Genevieve Brown.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Genevieve Brown-Johns Lyons, made a statement in court this morning, which the Judge, at its conclusion, said he did not think it necessary that it should ought to be set at liberty. Concerning her connection with Jenkins, she stated that she met Jenkins at Saratoga, and that he, finding that she was obliged to go for employment. That her employer told her to pay particular attention to him, that he would give her much money; that she did so, and he gave her $1,000, which was all her much money. That he gave her one hundred dollars to buy a watch, but she sold it to pay her brother's schooling. Jenkins came to see her frequently at her rooms. He gave her $500 to furnish rooms, and he came to see her frequently. She thought she had received from him near $5,000. The case is still on trial.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

His Reception at His Former Home.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Gen. Grant and party left for Galena last night. He was met at Dunleith and was enthusiastically received all along the route. Gen. Grant arrived at Galena at 2 o'clock, where preparations for a grand reception had been going on since this morning. A large concourse of people were in waiting to greet him. The demonstrations of satisfaction were of the most flattering character. At 3 o'clock, general was lead to a platform prepared for the purpose, and was welcomed by Hon. E. B. Washburne in an elegant speech.

Fire in Waterbury, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 18.—The large button factory of Maltby, Morton & Co., in Waterbury, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire this morning at three o'clock. Building was 150 feet long, wood and stone high, and burned like cinder. Loss, $80,000; insured for $40,000. It was probably the work of an incendiary. A large number of hands are thus thrown out of employment. The building is to be immediately rebuilt.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—A fire this morning destroyed the sash factory of Smith & Neelis, on Third street, above Poplar—loss on the building $40,000—insurance small; Watt & Garrison's moulding manufactory, loss $5,000; insured for $3,000; Graff & Co., picture frame makers, loss $10,000, no insurance; John H. Helgert, tin foil manufacturer, loss $40,000. Total loss about $90,000.

Call for a Union State Convention.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The Union State Committee have issued a call for a State Convention, composed of delegates who supported the Administration of Abraham Lincoln in the war, and in favor of sustaining the Administration of Andrew Johnson and Reuben E. Fenton, to meet at Syracuse on the 26th of September, to nominate candidates for State officers, to be elected in November next.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTORIES.—The county of Middlesex, Mass., is reported by the last census to have nine hundred and seventy-eight manufactories, with an invested capital of $29,946,527. These establishments pay for the material they consume $23,285,304, and employ 11,825 females and 22,181 males, for which they pay $10,966,185. The value of the annual product is given at the large sum of $44,310,773. Dukes county, same State, has nineteen manufactories, with a capital of $319,950. The cost of material used is estimated at $429,762, and the annual value of products sold at $559,565. The establishments give employment to two hundred and eleven hands at a cost of $33,722. Worcester county, Mass., has the largest, and the latter the smallest manufacturing interests of the fourteen counties into which the State is divided.

WIRZ is a Swiss by birth. He married in Louisana, and before the war owned a large plantation and a great number of slaves. He was in Richmond at the time our troops went up the Mississippi river and took possession of his plantation. In 1863 he was sent to Europe on a secret mission by the rebel authorities. After an absence of eight months he returned, and was appointed captain and assigned to duty on the staff of the rebel General Winder. Afterwards he was placed in command of the Andersonville prison, where his inhuman and brutal treatment of our prisoners is well known.

TESTIMONIAL TO GEN. SHERMAN.—The *St. Louis Democrat* states that the project of presenting Gen. Sherman a residence, as a well merited testimonial from his fellow-citizens in St. Louis, has so far succeeded that the sum of thirty-two thousand dollars has be n raised for the worthy object by the committee having the matter in charge. Finding some difficulty in the selection of a residence at present, the committee has deposited the amount to the credit of Gen. Sherman, in one of our banking institutions.

Father Taylor, the sailor preacher, long one of the notabilities of Boston, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, the 24th ult., aged sixty-four. He was a schoolmate of William Wirt, the oldest chaplain in the navy. He possessed a vivid imagination, great warmth of feeling, and a homely vigor and originality of language which made him, when at the height of his powers, a very effective preacher. His last sermon was on board the Hartford before Admiral Farragut.

WASHINGTON.

J. Minor Botts for U.S. Senator

Employment Agency for Freedmen.

Military Road Through Oregon.

Southerners for Southern Offices.

Health of Fred. Seward Improved

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE SENT FOR.

APPROACHING TRIAL OF WIRZ

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

CHANGES IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING

Rapid Advance of the Cholera Westward

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 18.

John Minor Botts.

Who is now here, expresses himself very bittery against some of the recent actions of Governor Pierpont, who certainly seems to have very poor success in pleasing any of the Virginians who were known to be loyal three months ago. Mr. Botts, it is understood, means to be a candidate for United States Senator at the meeting of the Virginia Legislature. The Senators elected last winter, Underwood and Segar, will be again pressed for admittance. Neither of them in ordinary times would have been apt to receive a higher office than a seat in the State legislature.

In the Navy Department

Claims with reference to the Dickerson-Stover dispute in New York, that the contract specifically calls for a trial at the dock, but intimates that after that trial has been made it may consent to the trial at sea, which Forbes and Dickerson demand. The importance of

An Employment Agency for Freedmen

At the Freedmen's Bureau is beginning to be appreciated throughout the country, and hundreds of applicants for help are being received from the several States. One farmer at Steubenville, Ohio, applied for one hundred hands. The supply is inadequate to the demand, and a requisition has been made on the Commissioner of Freedmen Affairs at Richmond for two hundred competent colored men and women. No applications are made from Virginia, and consequently there is a surplus of freedmen in that State seeking employment. The farmers of Maryland who drove off their servants upon their emancipation, are now seeking help from the Freedmen's Bureau. They are paying their colored employees liberally.

The War Department

Is issuing orders to paymasters, stopping the pay of a number of officers for enlisting subsequently rejected recruits.

The Census Returns

Show the annual product of linen goods in New York and Massachusetts, to be not quite three-quarters of a million.

By an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, there is guaranteed to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military wagon road from Eugene City, by way of the middle fork of the Willamette river and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range of mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State, on alternate section of public lands, designated by odd numbers, for three sections on each side of said road. A communication has just been received at the General Land Office, from the president of the Oregon Central Military Road Company at Eugene City, accompanied by a diagram of the survey of the route extending from Eugine City in a southeasterly direction for some thirty-six miles, being as far as the public survey has been extended at that direction. The route takes the course of the Willamette river, and it pursues its way to the eastern boundary of the State. It may follow the direction of the proposed emigrant route.

In answer to the application of a Northern Congressman for the appointment of one of his constituents to an internal revenue office in South Carolina, the President, to-day, said that he meant to go upon the theory that there were enough capable and loyal men in that and every other of the late rebel States to fill the offices and reorganize and sustain the State governments.

Fred. Seward

Has been greatly benefitted by his stay at the sea shore. He and the rest of the Seward family are expected to return here to-night, and hereafter the regular management of the State Department by the father and son, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, is to be resumed.

Chief Justice Chase

Arrived in Washington late last night, in response to an earnest telegraphic dispatch from the President requesting his presence. The President met him early this morning, and had a long interview with the latter at quiet meeting. Subsequently, as is understood, the cabinet discussed the question involved in the

Trial of the Andersonville Jailor, Wirz.

And the clearing it is likely to have on the subsequent

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

The Boston appointments were settled to-day. The radicals, of course, were appointed to all the offices.

The increased importance of the Wirz trial has led to the reorganization of the Military Court before which it is to come. Gen. Wallace is to be President, and Generals Geary, Mott and Lorenzo Thomas, all Major Generals, are added to the Commission. An organization will probably be effected to-morrow, though nothing else is expected before Monday.

The Architect of the Capitol

Has been waiting the arrival of Chief Justice Chase in order to determine, according to his wishes, the changes in the Supreme Court rooms, rendered necessary by the extension of the south wing of the Congressional Library. The Consulting Room of the Justices will be removed to the basement, and there is talk of bringing up the Law Library and incorporating it with that of Congress in the new fire proof rooms.

The State Department

Continues to receive advices of the rapid advance of the cholera westward.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Lincoln has taken up her residence in the Clifton House, Chicago.

General Sickles, as commander of the district of Massachusetts, has established his headquarters in Boston, where the duty is not supposed to be very perilous or severe.

The New York *Tribune* says: We believe there is good authority for the statement that Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of the late President, is shortly to be married to a daughter of Secretary Harlan.

General N. A. M. Dudley, United States volunteers, has been breveted both as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the regular army for gallant and meritorious services during the war, the latter rank to date from March 3, 1865.

A Washington dispatch says: "The rehashed reports of Secretary Stanton's intended resignation are utterly false, and have been contradicted at least that it is scarcely worth while to notice them. The Secretary entertains no idea of resigning."

A New Orleans correspondent says the property of John Slidell, comprising eight hundred and forty-two lots and squares of ground, with stores, dwelling houses, and a banking house, were sold for $80,000. Before the war it was estimated at $800,000. Had the war not taken place it is estimated that Mr. Slidell would have been worth $2,000,000.

The Albany *Journal* of Tuesday says: Three children of Jeff. Davis arrived here this morning on the St. John, stopped at the Delavan House for a few hours, and left on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for Montreal. There were two sons and a daughter, younger. The names of the sons were Jefferson and William. They were accompanied by the mother of Mrs. Davis, a white servant girl, and a man servant.

The Chicago *Republican*, it is understood, with knowledge of the views of the War Department, say: Davis, of course, is to be tried by a court. Lee seems to be protected by the terms of his surrender from such trial and from the just punishment it might result in; but from trial and ignominious punishment the tribunal of public opinion, he is not and cannot be protected.

A few days since a self-constituted committee visited the White House and were addressed by the President, in a friendly way, with the inquiry where they were from. A member of the delegation, in a pompous style, replied, "We are proud to say that we are from the city of Richmond." The President remarked that he did not see any occasion for pride in that fact, and turning his back devoted his attention to other matters. Thus ended the interview.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Highly Interesting.

Death of a Venerable Lady.

Chief Justice Chase in Washington.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG SOLDIERS

Soldiers in the Baltimore Custom House.

Bureau of Employment for Discharged Soldiers.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says:—The existence of considerable dissatisfaction among the troops in the Department of Virginia, in regard to their retention in the service, has rendered necessary an order from Gen. Terry on the subject of the necessity of the men. They argue that they enlisted only for the war, and now that it is virtually ended, they are justly entitled to their discharge from the service. Gen. Terry defines the term during the war, as being while the necessity for a military force created by the recent rebellion shall continue to exist, and that necessity will continue until the States recently in rebellion have returned to their former allegiance to the

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

The Union State Convention.

The Union State Convention, which met in Harrisburg on Thursday, was one of the most respectable and harmonious ever assembled in the State, and its deliberations were marked by the earnest and dignified manner which becomes the loyal people of the country. Discussions were had of course upon the various subjects upon which it was called to act; but the fact is almost remarkable that not the least ill feeling was manifested upon the part of any one. The resolutions, which we print elsewhere, express the gratitude of the people to Almighty God, and to the heroism of our soldiers and sailors, in securing peace to the nation, and the final and complete destruction of slavery; pledge the support of the Union party to Mr. JOHNSON in the completion of the weighty duty which devolved upon him by the death of his illustrious and lamented predecessor; suggest a policy to be pursued in the treatment of the late insurrectionary States; declare in favor of a revision of the revenue laws in order to secure increased protection to American industry, and in favor of discountenancing the encroachment of foreign nations on this continent, and recognizing the claims of our citizen soldiers on our gratitude and confidence.

We regret exceedingly that the Convention should have adjourned without defining the position of the Union party on the important subject of suffrage. It is one that must sooner or later be earnestly met by the country, and we believe now as we have long believed, that this is of all others the proper time to determine who shall and who shall not exercise the sacred right of franchise. The Convention, however, thought differently, and failed to give us a basis upon which to organize our discussion. The question was canvassed by the Committee on Resolutions, its various forms being presented by persons who believed with us that the opportunity should not be lost to place the party in a proper position before the country. But each proposition was laid on the table because, in the judgment of the leading men of the party, it was impolitic to deal with the question at this time. The form of the subject which was by all odds the most popular is the provision, by amendment, to the National Constitution for a uniform system of suffrage predicated on the intelligence of the voter. But the leaders of the party, speaking for those they represented, said that the question had not been sufficiently canvassed to justify them in committing the party to any particular form of the subject, and that it would be extremely injudicious to agitate matters which do not of necessity belong to the present time.

While we have no intentions to find fault with the Convention, we cannot withhold our dissent from such opinions. We still regard the discussion of this matter as belonging to the present time as much as to the future. The late war occasioned a necessity for re-organization in the North as well as in the South, and while the work is in hand in one section it should be begun in the other. It is our duty to let the Southern people know the whole of our public policy as far as present necessity can develop it, in order that they may be enabled to conform to it as rapidly as possible. We consider it impolitic to wait until they have manifested an earnest disposition to conform to what has already been presented to them, before we agitate a rule of suffrage which will affect them as well as it will us. It will tend to initiate them in the new, and we need not expect them to understand their duty if we announce our policy point by point throughout the future. We have an abiding confidence that no very distant day intelligence will form the basis of our suffrage system in the North and South alike, and that our true policy should be to send the question to the country without delay.

The action of the Convention in its nominations is worthy of sincere commendation. It redeemed the pledges made by the people during the war, and responded to their present desire, that the citizen soldiers shall be rewarded for their gallant deeds and faithful services in saving the liberties of the Republic. To them we owe the salvation of our government redeemed from the curse of slavery, and we are glad to record the fact that the party which was inflexible in supporting them through the dark hour of the conflict is faithful to its pledges to reward and honor our brave defenders.

The Convention made eminently judicious nominations for Auditor General and Surveyor General. In our last issue we spoke of the candidates at some length but some few particulars more should be added. Brevet Major General JOHN F. HARTRANFT was Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment in the three months' service, which at the first battle of Bull Run was reported as having marched from the field to the music of the enemy's cannon, because their time was out, and they would not participate in the battle though their commander earnestly plead with them to do so. Finding his efforts to be in vain, Colonel HARTRANFT told them that while their fears carried them to the rear, he had entered the service to fight the rebels, and he intended to go to the front. He tendered his services as volunteer aid to General MCDOWELL, which were accepted, and he conducted himself with great gallantry throughout the battle. He has been in the army and at the front constantly since the attack on Fort Sumter. General HARTRANFT is a graduate of Union College, and is but thirty-two years of age. He is a man of scholarly attainments and rare ability. After leaving college he spent a few years as civil engineer, and then applied himself to the legal profession, and had practiced law three years in his native county, Montgomery, when he entered the army. For his eminent ability he was selected as the special Provost Marshal General of the Military Commission by whom the assassination conspirators were tried, and the manner in which he discharged the important, delicate and painful duties of that position, was commended by even those who sympathized with the criminals. He is in every way qualified for the office for which he has been nominated, and the people can have confidence in extending him their support.

Colonel CAMPBELL is a practical printer, and was a resident of this county several years ago. He moved to Cambria county and was engaged until the war as the manager of an iron works. What limited means he was possessed of he invested in Government securities in order to encourage those of his friends who were not as hopeful as himself of the ability of the Government to sustain itself, and to contribute all the aid in his power he entered the army as Colonel of the 54th Pennsylvania regiment, and served with much honor to himself and credit to his regiment until the Government had no longer need of his services.

Such are the candidates of the Union party, and we predict for them a triumphant election.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—It is understood that a "clean sweep" is to be made in the New York Custom House, and other important offices there. At a time when the developments in regard to monied institutions and individuals are of such a startling nature, this step is eminently proper, more especially as there is reason to believe that, at the very best, the New York Custom House is not a model institution for integrity. In acting thus promptly, President JOHNSON has entitled himself to public thanks. The selection of PRESTON KING is in perfect accord with the high demands of the hour, and the elevated purpose in making the change. A purer or a more sagacious man it would be difficult to find for such an office, and we regard it as fortunate, not only that the President was so disposed to prompt action, but was able to place his hand on a man like PRESTON KING.

A SENSATION.—It was only a few days ago that the New York *Times* exclaimed that a sensation was wanted. It has come, and in a way that should lead public journals and the community to pray to be spared from such indications in the future. When the foundations of society begin to crumble, it certainly is time to experience a sensation. The New Yorkers have come honestly by what they wanted,—honestly, did we say,—rather through the most stupendous and startling frauds that ever convulsed any country. Let there be no such prayers hereafter. If they are to be followed by such speedy and overwhelming answers.

TAKING GROUND.—The Minnesota Democratic State Convention took ground in opposition to Protection, and took the British side of the Tariff question.

A Chance for the Cable Yet.

Although anything lying on the bottom of the Ocean, at the depth of nineteen hundred and fifty fathoms, or nearly two miles, would commonly be regarded about as totally lost as anything could be, the attempt at regaining it before the *Great Eastern* left the spot shows that had there been on board the right kind of machinery, the accident would have been temporary and may even yet be repaired. The chance for it now is in the *Great Eastern*, after obtaining the needful machinery, finding the buoy which marks the spot where the cable lies buried. The next attempt at grappling will be made one hundred miles east of the break, at fifteen hundred fathoms depth—provided the spot is found, which, after all, as we have said, would seem to be the only question. How long it will be before the *Great Eastern* will return to the undertaking, nothing is said. We conclude it will not be many days.

Virginia Rebuked from a Southern Stand-point.

The rebellious spirit in which Virginia, especially Richmond, persists, is drawing forth rebukes from the Southern press. Referring to the setting aside of the Richmond election, the Augusta *Chronicle* warmly approves of it and makes the intended application. It says:

Summed up in a few words, it amounts to simply this: No prominent man, unless pardoned and restored to all political rights, can be elected. We elected the late war against the United States Government, shall hold any office under that Government, even if he manages to get elected." The Government has a perfect right to take that position if it sees fit so to do, and it has the power to maintain itself in that position if it takes it.

An important point has been gained when this interpretation has obtained in the South, for it is the admonition that was intended, and the rule in the future. But the *Chronicle* does not content itself simply with this interpretation, but proceeds to administer a rebuke and a warning which it will be well for Virginia to heed. We quote:

We see it stated in some of the Richmond papers that any man who is known to be an honest supporter of the Union can get but few votes in that city. This is a lamentable state of affairs—especially in Richmond. For if the residents of any part of the South more than another, should be animated by a feeling of gratitude to the Government, it should be the citizens of that place. According to the usages of war, after a city has been defended as Richmond was, it is customary to allow the soldiery to plunder it when taken. But instead of so doing, the United States troops wasted some time after the occupation in chivalrously and magnanimously restraining to put out the flames which had been kindled by the retreating defenders. Since the occupation of Richmond the United States Commissary has furnished food to the hungry citizens and families. Many of her prominent citizens of the excepted classes of the Amnesty Proclamation have been released from confinement in the most liberal and generous and lenient manner. And what does the United States Government get in return for all the kindness shown? Why, it is informed no man can who is loyal to it can be elected to office by the votes of the people. By some, this may be considered a good way to show gratitude for favors bestowed; but by such methods of returning kindness.

This is the first election, we believe, held in a reorganized State. This, then, is the first time the Government at Washington has had an opportunity of showing what it will do in case elections are not conducted in a satisfactory manner. Its course in this matter is so unequivocally plain that he "who runs may read."

With such a spirit predominating in the South, reconstruction would be comparatively easy, and we might hope for an early withdrawal of the military and the substitution of civil government. But such a thing, except, perhaps, in certain places, is not probable.

WE would remind the Pittsburgh *Post* that bad manners are not arguments, and that personalities do not avail except to the disadvantage of those who indulge in them. One would suppose from the *Post* that the COMMERCIAL had proposed something astounding as to the Tariff,—and perhaps it has—to opponents of protection to American interests, like the *Post*. But here is what we did say, and we probably shall take occasion to say it a good many times:

The rules to be observed in establishing an American tariff are few and simple.

First—Select for *protection* such foreign articles only as come in competition with similar articles of American production, and impose on the foreign rival productions duties sufficient to compensate American labor for the difference in the wages paid at home and abroad, and for the *internal war duties* now imposed on our home productions.

Second—Select raw materials, dye-stuffs, etc., used by our manufacturers, *such as are not produced at home*, and exempt them from duties altogether.

Third—The imported necessaries of life, such as tea, coffee, etc., may be exempt from duties, *except when required for revenue.*

Fourth—Articles which we export extensively, such as flour, grain, provisions, etc., require no duties; which, if imposed, would be alike fruitless for revenue and protection.

It would be useless, so far as the *Post* is concerned, to say it misrepresents us as advocating prohibition—whereas our position is for protection and revenue. In order to encourage manufactures we would admit free or at a nominal rate certain absolutely necessary articles not produced here.

—But why discuss the question with the *Post*? It does not seem to know that our position is stated almost literally in the language of HENRY CLAY when discussing the Tariff of 1812, excepting, of course, as to "internal war duties,") and maintained everywhere and at all times by the friends of protection—reasons enough why the *Post* should oppose and seek to ridicule it.

United States and Mexico.

Efforts are making to induce our Government to send a minister to Mexico. At present, we have no representation with either Government there. It is asserted, however, that no material interest is suffering on that account. It will be noted that, notwithstanding his denial, Mr. CORWIN has written a letter to one of MAXIMILIAN'S ministers, which that gentleman was so pleased with that he handed it around as evidence of special friendship for the Emperor's Government. We conclude that Mr. CORWIN has written some such letter, and we could tell how much it meant, if we knew in what relation Mr. SEWARD stood towards it. We know the relations between the Secretary and Mr CORWIN, and it is easy to conjecture that the finger of diplomacy may have been in the letter. And did we know who wrote and what was written at the same time to JUAREZ, we would have pretty complete knowledge of the whole subject.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Detroit Board of Trade propose to thoroughly investigate the Pewable disaster. It is estimated that on the lakes collisions are the great source of disaster, which is growing worse and worse.

A writer in the Washington *Chronicle* understands "from valuable sources that it is the expressed opinion of heads of bureaus that, as a whole, the employment of women in the Departments is a failure."

The Pacific Mills at Lawrence employ three thousand operators; soon to be increased to four thousand by a new delaine and merino mill. The operators are obtained partially from England and Canada. Weavers are most in demand.

Five members of a family named Ridge were murdered by rebels, near Chattanooga, during the war. A brother has been on the track of the murders, three of whom have been arrested and hung, and last week another of the gang was arrested. That is a brother worth having.

There is no truth in the statement that the Government has ordered the further sales of public property, left over from the war, to be discontinued in the Department of Virginia. The order in question refers only to the animals used, which find a better market in Philadelphia than they do in Richmond and its vicinity.

The business of New Orleans is represented as being more active than during any summer for thirty years, owing to the heavy rush of cotton into the city after the close of the war, to obtain which hosts of adventurers went down and millions of gold and greenbacks were forwarded.

The Boston *Advertiser*, in a comparison of accounts, has come to the conclusion that the military supervision by General Palmer was hurtful to the Union cause at the recent election in Kentucky. At all events, it says, where the supervision was the most direct the opposition rolled up the heaviest vote, and impartial observers do not hesitate to adopt this explanation.

The wheat crop in the Shenandoah Valley is good, but everywhere else in Virginia it is a failure. The Richmond *Republic* remarks that notwithstanding its inferior quality, wheat is bringing good prices in that city, most inferior commanding $1 30 to $2 00, and the better qualities from $2 20 to $2 35 per bushel. The money value of the crop of the State is estimated at one-twentieth of that of 1860.

There are now nearly three hundred Chinamen living in New York, but probably not a half-dozen women from that country. There are two or three Chinese families. About fifty of the Chinamen are married—most of them to Irish women. They are generally industrious, but somewhat addicted to drinking, and are not cleanly in their habits. Many of them are at work as porters in stores, and they are faithful to their employers.

Mr. Koronikoski, the agent of the Poles who wish to settle in this country, is in Washington, seeking to enlist intelligent and responsible citizens to lead and manage the enterprise. While he will give his time to the promotion of the object, he prefers that its management shall be in the hands of those who are known to the American public. The plan is to purchase lands in Virginia, on which to settle a colony of Poles, who will engage in agriculture, the pursuit to which they have been accustomed.

The celebrated racing mare "Albino," died in St. Louis last week, from a strain or rupture. She belonged to John Canty, Esq., of South Carolina, but during the passage of the Federal armies through that State was confiscated by an officer and brought West. By him she was passed to the temporary possession of Dr. J. Weldon, of St. Louis, who began to put her in training for the coming St. Louis and Cincinnati Fall Meetings. At the latter city she was expected to enter the lists against "Asteroid" and other able aspirants for the Burnett House plate of 17,500.

THE PULPIT.

"OUR CONVERSATION IS IN HEAVEN"

A SERMON
BY THE
Rev. Charles A. Dickey,
OF THE
Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

TEXT—For our conversation is in Heaven: from whence also we look for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ.

Heaven is never more attractive than when presented under the figure of home. It is within the sacred precincts of home that the true heart finds its chief delight, and the world is darkest and the heart most desolate when one feels homeless. Home is a feeling rather than a place. The heart's home is not simply the place in which we are confined by circumstances or convenience, not where we eat and sleep, but our weary hearts' resting place; the heart's sanctuary, where it holds communion with its kindred spirits; our place of refuge when the storms of life beat in upon the soul; the fountain of consolation to which we are driven with dripping hearts by countless griefs and crushing sorrows. Christians generally have happy earthly homes, made especially bright and attractive by the charms of our holy religion, beautiful because God is there, blessed because of common hopes of continuance beyond the grave. Religion so sanctifies, softens, and renews the heart that Christians necessarily enjoy best the relations of life; the ties of blood are strongest when associated with the ties of grace. But the earthly homes of Christians are only really attractive when graves are hidden in the light of the glorious resurrection morning, when in faith we behold death swallowed up in victory; when the life that now is and the life that is to come, instead of being regarded as two days separated by a night of darkness, is by faith made to appear a continuous day, of which the former is the early, dimmer dawn, the latter the bright, effulgent noon-day. These homes of earth are the playthings of the decrees of God, as changeable as the appearance of the sky. Often in the morning the sun rises in beauty, drives off the gilded mists, stars and bathes in golden light the cloudless sky; but before he has risen far on his wings of light, suddenly the low muttering thunders are heard, huge clouds cover the brightness with their blackness, their blackness is girdled with fire lightnings, the glory of the morning goes out in the gloom of night at noon-day, and the defiant storm spends its fury on the earth. As suddenly our homes are darkened; we often have midnight at noon-day—storms that mock feeble mortal resistance come to suddenly hide our sunlight, and draw their shadows on our souls. Christians are frequently cautioned by a merciful God who only seeks their good, whose sole purpose is to enable them to secure perfect and enduring happiness, though His ways are in the sea and cannot be traced, and His dispensations hard to understand and bear; though He sometimes leads us through the Red Sea and the wasted wilderness, before He allows our eyes to fall upon the promised land. In view of the changeableness and trying character of earth's experiences, God continually endeavors in His word to lead His people in faith to the mountain top, from which they may enjoy views of the heavenly country, the permanent home, the sorrowless existence that is viewed and promised. While in the flesh we are so influenced by the surroundings and the sympathies of the flesh, and faith by which alone we can make a substance of things hoped for, and an evidence of things not seen, is so intermittent in its exercise by natural feeling and inclination, that we are disposed too much to confine our attention to the life that now is, to be too much affected by its events and circumstances, and to take too little comfort from the plain promises and assurances of the word of God. We are frequently reminded that this is not our rest, not our home, not where we may look for full and uninterrupted communion with those we love; and they alone are happy, they alone are strengthened against earth's bereavements, who alone are comforted in times of trial, who realize the fact, and act accordingly. It is with reference to this general idea of earthly pilgrimage and heavenly rest, that the apostle says in the text "Our conversation, &c." Such is the meaning usually attached to this word conversation, but what we are most likely at first glance to catch the true idea of the passage. Our word citizenship or country better expresses the meaning of Paul. To have our citizenship in heaven, is to have our home there, our inheritance there, our possessions there, our friends there, and our communion with them. It is to have our hearts in heaven, for where our treasure is the one point which we desire to reach, to keep our faces turned towards it, and to press towards it in all our journeyings. Who does not love and cherish the land in which they claim citizenship? If you have ever been separated from it for a season, and have been cast a stranger in a strange land, you can form some faint idea of the love of a citizen for the land of his birth or adoption. When absent, how cheering is news from home, how delightful to see a face from home. A fellow-citizen seems a kindred, but the heart thinks most of the dear ones in the far-off land and longs most for communion with them. So the child of God has his citizenship in heaven. Earth is a strange country; here we may be left in the providence of God; here may be our business; here we may make friends and form attachments, but here we do not desire to linger; here we do not desire to keep our loved ones; here is not our citizenship, not here is our home; now we may be living and dwell in tents, our mansions have been prepared in the Father's house by a Brother gone before. Our great aim should be to be speedily returned to the land of our citizenship, ourselves and our loved ones. Why should it matter much whether our kindred go before or follow after? The great end to be accomplished is to get all home; it is ungrateful forgetfulness of home to get wrapt up in the pleasures and pursuits of the land of our pilgrimage: it shows too much attachment for a strange land, and too little for the land of our citizenship to be afraid to die, to be ready to live like warm must be our love for Christ if we are aught than happy when the time approaches in which we are to depart to be with Him; we call that love which prompts us to some of the arrangements of our departing Christian friends as they go down into the dark valley leaning on the arm of our resurrected Brother, to be taken to the mansion prepared and furnished; which prompts us to try to wake them from their sleep in Jesus by the grief of our stricken hearts; but is it not a selfish love that would keep them back because we are not ready to depart, that would deprive them longer of their promised rest and reward—that would selfishly ask them to stay and close our eyes in death, and wail weeping at our graves rather than we at theirs. 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He will be clothed in such brightness that "every eye shall see Him." Noise of trumpets and astonishing wonders will announce Him to a waiting world. He will not come till the world's mission is fulfilled; till God's purposes concerning it are all accomplished, till God is ready to seal the world's history, to empty earth and melt it with fervent heat, to close both heaven and hell forever, and place the impassable gulf between. He will not come till all things are ready; till His chosen people have all been born and have fulfilled their earthly mission and are prepared to enter their heavenly rest; and then He will come to call slumbering dust from countless graves, to gather the living and the dead, and caught up together, the chariot of clouds shall bear all to the place of judgment, the books shall be opened, the doctrines of eternity shall be read; those who can prove their citizenship shall enter heaven to enjoy its rest and beauty forever, while aliens and foreigners of the blessed commonwealth shall be banished. The thankful mind of the Apostle rested upon one cheering thought in connection with the expected coming of the Lord, viz., that He would change the vile body, the body of humiliation, the earthly home, and fashion it like His own glorious body. On earth, Christ's body was like ours; in Heaven our body shall be like His. This desirable change shall be conferred upon those whose citizenship is in Heaven. This change must be produced before we could be naturalized, before we would be fitted for so blessed an abode. How could we take bodies of sin and death to a realm where sin cannot enter and where death is unknown? How could we take bodies that are burnt up with passion and destructable to a land of purity, for an eternal existence? We want to be rid of all mortality when the crowns of immortality are placed upon our head. We must respect, we cannot even help loving the vacant body that lies cold in our desolated household; we lift it gently, and bear it to the tomb, and we have had it there in fearful slumbers. But it is clay; it craves companionship with kindred dust. But blessed be God, it shall be raised and changed and fitted for the heavenly citizenship. We sow mortality, but Christ raises it in immortal beauty; we sow it distended with sin, but Christ raises it glorious like His own; it went, too weak to resist the blow of death, but Christ raises it in power, and its song of triumph will be, "O, death, where is thy sting."

Negro laborers are beginning to be brought into the North. Two parties of considerable numbers each, have gone to Rhode Island, and if negro help is wanted in other States, arrangements may be made to secure it. This is, however, only a temporary measure of relief. The great body of blacks at Washington cannot for some time to come be fully provided for; and it appears that as soon as the labor interests of the various States of the South shall be settled, the unemployed negroes at Washington, and at other points where they have been gathered in consequence of the war, will be encouraged and assisted to remove to the places where they may be needed.

MARRIED:

EMERY—DANFORTH—At Candesburg, Washington county, Pa., August 15, by Rev. Alexander Wilson McClure, D.D., SAMUEL EMERY, Jr., of Quincy, Illinois, to MARY M. DANFORTH, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

HARTZELL—THOMPSON—On Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the house of the bride's father, Smithfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, by Rev. A. B. Bradford, assisted by Rev. J. S. Travell, Lieutenant J. CALVIN HARTZELL to Miss LOUISA THOMPSON.

DIED:

MCFADDEN—On Friday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock a. m., of dysentery, in the seventh year of his age, WM. C. MCFADEN, son of Jas. A. and Jane C. McFadden, of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa.

SINGER—On Friday morning, OLIVER GRAHAM, infant son of George F. and Olivevetta Singer, aged seven months and thirteen days.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, in Collins township, on SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's, corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, at 1 30 P. M.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

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We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced: Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, White Lead, Pure Medicinal Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, we purchase in large quantities for cash, direct from headquarters. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer.

N. MCCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy18

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, &c., &c.

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BENNE
WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
No. 10 North Fifth street,
ST. LOUIS, MO., August 7, 1864.

MESSRS. J. & C. MAGUIRE, DRUGGISTS—Gentlemen—Please send me by express, prepaid, one gross of Benne in the army your Extract of Benne Plant for the cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and their reports testify for themselves. Will you please send me the bill and invoice? If you have ever been separated from it for a season, and have been cast a stranger in a strange land, you can form some faint idea of the love of a citizen for the land of his birth or adoption. When absent, how cheering is news from home, how delightful to see a face from home. A fellow-citizen seems a kindred, but the heart thinks most of the dear ones in the far-off land and longs most for communion with them. So the child of God has his citizenship in heaven. 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He will be clothed in such brightness that "every eye shall

RELICIOUS.

REV. W. A. SNIVELY WILL preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., in Calvary Episcopal Church, East Liberty.

SERVICE IN CHRIST M. E. CHURCH, corner of Penn and Hancock streets, will be resumed TO-MORROW, 20th inst. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, and in the evening by Rev. H. SNYDER; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Assistant Pastor, Rev. S. F. JONES. au19

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECK LOST.

CHECK NO. 3030, DATED AUGUST 2, 1865, For $660, drawn by HUSSEY, Wells & Co., on Farmers' Deposit National Bank, and payable to the order of D. N. Wells. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. au19-3t

HORSE STOLEN.

From the farm of Mrs. Eliza Graham, on the Greensburg Pike, THURSDAY, August 17, a bay horse, about 16 hands high, 10 years old, and marked S. on the back because we are not ready to depart, that would deprive them longer of their promised rest and reward—that would selfishly ask them to stay and close our eyes in death, and wail weeping at our graves rather than we at theirs. Our Christian friends rebuke our tears and grief by calling back in their inspired words, "If ye loved me," &c. Surely the best boon that fondest affection can ask for a Christian friend is death, for it is far better to depart and be with Christ. Heaven is attractive in itself and in its own peculiar society as distinguished from the society of earth. Leaving out of view our relations to our kindred according to the flesh, not taking into account the fact on which we rest many hopes that in heaven we shall enjoy in perfection much that was here only partial and incomplete, there is much in heaven and heavenly society that draws us and induces us to make it the country of our choice, and to claim it there our citizenship. All reports agree that it is an exceedingly good land that is beyond Jordan, a land flowing with milk and honey, whose attractions will surely please, and whose society will surely satisfy our immortal natures, a land in which nothing could be found that would mar the happiness of the redeemed, yet is the absent. And it is the dwelling place of God—the home of our divine Redeemer, and around the throne, in shining circles and countless numbers, are the holy angels. All this attracts us and draws heavenward. But it is impossible to separate our thoughts of heaven and our thoughts of kindred, that if we have the declared will of God, we should be ready to dissolve, at the grave, for ever the pleasant relations of life; but such is not His will; the re-union of parted friends is continually presented in the descriptions given for the comfort of the bereaved and sorrowful, as we journey together to our better country. So also shall we enjoy it together; life's rebukes will be recognized and continued; Christian society can scarcely be said to be interrupted by death; our departed Christian friends are not associated with us in the body; we do not see a form that we can touch, but does the grave hide them, or has death removed them so far that the soul cannot catch a precious vision for its comfort? No intelligence twice falls upon our ear, and still we hear them—in solitude, in the silent night, in the early morning—yea, continually we hear it like a living echo in the ear. Oh! no, our dead are not lost, only gone; it is only separation. The soul is confident that the earth has given them up, they are still somewhere in the universe of God, and the Christian faith tells that somewhere heaven. Our faith finds a habitation for our sainted dead, and as one by one they leave us to take up their abode in the eternal city, more and more our hearts are drawn heavenward; more and more precious becomes our claims to citizenship in heaven. What rapturous delight it gives the soul to contemplate its dead—not as the tenants of cold and lonely graves, but as the sainted citizens of Jerusalem that is above. Our dwelling place, endeared by associations, must be laid in ruins by the devouring flames, but we will regard our loss as trivial if our loved ones are safely rescued. So death may dissolve the earthly home of those we love, but it is of little consequence if we can only be assured that their immortal souls are safe, and that they have found a welcoming place in the building of God, not made with hands, and that their citizenship is in heaven. Surely God will not be jealous if we love and long for heaven more because our beloved Christ friends are gathered there. But heaven's chief attraction is the presence of Christ. Christ renders heaven attainable, and His presence there makes it especially desirable. The best locality promised is to be with Christ; the best condition promised is to be like Him. In the contemplation of the heavenly land of his citizenship, the Apostle's

FATHER, FORGIVE.

BY REV. J. F. M'LAREN, D. D.

"Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

For suffering guilt, beneath stern justice's arm,
Mercy may raise her voice of interceding;
Indignant justice may, at mercy's hand,
Claim vengeance, for wronged worth, with holy pleading!

One pity may give aid to suffering man,
One kindness only as a human brother;
And our own sorrows move kind sympathy
More tenderly to soothe those of another.

But higher virtue here the Savior shows,
Whose loving lips breathe kindly supplications
For cruel foes, whose persecuting hate
Might well approve severest imprecations.
Here innocence upon the cross we see,
A divine sufferer and the intercessor;
For man he bears the penalty of sin,
And begs of God to pardon the transgressor.
"Father forgive; they know not what they do."
The Savior prays, even while his heart is bleeding;
To heaven, for those who mailed him to the tree,
His loving heart prefers its earnest pleading.

Illustrious pattern for his ministers!
When evil-doers threaten, grieve or harm them,
Prayer brings the strength to bear and conquer wrongs,
And love, the sweetest power to disarm them.
Be ever this our refuge and relief:
Removed afar, relenting and resentment!
Our prayer to heaven for foe be, "Lord, forgive,
And let Thy smiles on us, breed sweet contentment."

The Daily Commercial

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

PARIS MODES FOR AUGUST.

The Co'ors—The Styles—What to Wear and When to Wear It—The "Perfect Love of Bonnets"—All about the Petticoat—Important Reforms.

GOING OUT OF FASHION.

On the authority of *Le Toilet*, the recognized Parisian journal, we have, in its own language, the satisfaction of informing our readers that the eccentric costumes lately so much in vogue are rapidly disappearing, to be replaced by elegant and lady-like toilettes. For the past few weeks it has been the fashion to wear the most peculiar materials, made in the most remarkable manner—anything so as to attract attention, no matter how incongruous the articles forming the toilette. So many ladies adopted this manner of dressing that we despair of their ever returning to anything approaching good taste.

PROMENADE TOILETTES.

The fashion of making promenade toilettes with the skirts fastened up over very short petticoats is now totally discarded; they are still worn looped up, certainly, but fastened in such a manner as to admit of being lowered if required. Walking dresses are only so made when intended for morning wear, and then the petticoats over which they are only festooned are only a few inches from the ground.

TOILETTE DE VISITE.

For toilette de visite, the dresses are never worn thus shortened, as the style of having one skirt looped over another must not be confounded with the dress looped over petticoat; as when the dress is made in the manner we have just described, the underskirt is cut quite to the full length; and forms a train on the back.

MORNING TOILETTE.

Morning toilettes are generally made in suits—that is, dress, paletot, and petticoats of the same; the three being, of course, trimmed to correspond with the skirt. A body of foulard, alpaca, or muslin is generally worn under the paletot. Nevertheless, there always is a body of the same material, in case of which the paletots are generally made with the sleeves arranged so as to hook on to the under-bodice, the fastening being concealed by an epaulette, in case of the white body being desired underneath; as the different sleeves showing through the armhole of the cloak is only considered suitable for very young girls.

MOURNING DRESSES.

Morning dresses are made in any light material, such as mohair, poil de chevre, percale, alpaca, and foulard. The last-mentioned material is still in great request for toilettes of all kinds, as there are so many different patterns and qualities that it can be adapted for any style or make. When made in the materials we have mentioned, the cloak is of the paletot form, half-fitting or quite tight, and is very often quite short, and generally accompanied by a hood.

Muslin dresses are made with either a scarf or shawl, the half-fitting jacket seldom looking well in such light materials, which suit best with silk, as is generally the case with white muslins. In another portion of this article we shall describe the makes and trimmings of a few of these dresses.

Many bodies of dresses are made with a basque either round the waist or merely at the back, and with the skirt separate, so that it can be worn over the basque, with a band, and thus form two distinct styles of basque.

Loose bodies, of a different material from the skirts, are very much worn, and are made of foulard, alpaca, llama, and muslin. The foulard or figured alpaca, of the same pattern as the skirt, and trimmed with colored buttons and very narrow velvet, is remarkably pretty. Some of these are made with several loops of velvet fastened on the epaulette and hanging as low as the elbow. These bodies are made either slightly fulled in at the waist, both back and front, by a coulisse and cords, or tucked and stitched with some color. Some have hat tucks both back and front; others merely in front, and drawn in at the waist behind.

For morning wear the striped materials are the most fashionable. Those intended to wash have trimmings that can be easily renoved and replaced. We have seen several trimmed in different designs with black velvet with a white edge; in the centre are sewn white buttons. We noticed one petticoat of maize, with white and black stripes, having a black velvet bound any flounce. Falling over the hem was a band of black and white velvet, and from them grelot hanging buttons, alternately black and white. Above the band of velvet was very handsome Persian cachemire trimming.

Blue is a very fashionable color, though only suited to delicate complexions and fair hair. We see many blondes dressed in blue literally from head to foot, the very gloves being blue; but this has a rather a heavy effect. When the gloves are a pretty grey or stone color, the ensemble is much more elegant.

LADIES OF CERTAIN COLORS.

For ladies with dark hair, maize is a very fashionable and becoming color. Our dark haired *elegantes* (among whom are included many of the most *distingue*) are wearing straw hats of the brigand Diana shape, edged with black velvet, and trimmed with maize and black feathers or flowers. One that especially attracted our attention had rather a high crown, and the borders slightly pointed both back and front, were bound with black velvet; a plain tulle scarf was tied loosely around, the ends drooping behind. In the front was a bunch of yellow tea roses and small black grapes, with frosted leaves. The scarf was placed over some of these flowers and under others. With this hat was a drab veil, spotted and trimmed with straw.

ABOUT BONNETS.

The Fauchon and Dutais bonnets are still the favorites. Some or the Empire bonnets, with the high crown and stiff curtain, seem to have been invented as a warning to show how ugly things can be made if carried to excess; when of a moderate shape, they are rather pretty. Certainly the chignon, being worn so much higher than formerly, requires a peculiar shaped bonnet; but many of the Fanchon shape are made so as to accommodate the fashion.

DRESSING THE HAIR.

As to the different ways of dressing the hair, it is impossible to describe a hundredth part of their number; we can only refer our readers to the fashionable coiffures and the fashion-plates.

PARASOLS.

The parasols are more elegant than ever, since the handles being very richly ornamented, and the body made of either silk or satin, richly bound, or covered with lace.

THE COLORS—WHAT TO WEAR.

White is very much in favor for toilettes of all kinds. The white alpaca dresses and cloaks, so much in vogue a month ago, have become quite common at all places of fashionable resort, and have therefore been discarded by those ladies who do not care to continue a style after it has been adopted by the masses. White foulards, with colored flounces or patterns, and white muslins richly embroidered, or trimmed over colored slips, are also fashionable.

The foulards with colored patterns make very elegant dresses when trimmed with colored ruches, or bands of Cluny lace, over ribbon. For ladies of a more advanced age, they are made with silk or chenille fringes, and tassels or passementerie. The silk girdle cords make a very pretty and simple trimming for a young lady's dress.

For outdoor coverings, the Yak lace half shawl or bournoise is very fashionable. The silk grenadine circular is also very much worn, of course not so dressy. The black silk mantles, worn with dresses that have not mantles of the same, are nearly tight-fitting, short and magnificently trimmed with passementerie and silk fringe. The fashion of fastening the sash outside is certainly worn, but it is very ugly, and has an untidy appearance. The ends are dressed in loose jocket, cut up at the sides to the waist, and fastened with large buttons, is very *distingue* and well worn.

THE MOST APPROVED TOILETTES.

From the many models submitted to our inspection we have selected the following toilettes as most likely to meet with the approbation of our readers:

Toilette de ville of white and maize striped foulard; the skirt scalloped, with box plated flounce under the scallops. A ruche of maize silk on the scallops. Small Figaro jacket without sleeves. Round the jacket and arm-holes a thick crimped Thibet fringe. Under this veste is a white foulard tight-fitting body, embroidered down the front and sleeves with wheat ears in gold silk. Small velvet sash, with long broad ends falling behind, and embroidered like the body. Black lace rotonde. Diana hat, with gold wheat ears and black velvet sash.

White Indian muslin, with double skirt, the under one trimmed with eight rows of insertion, lined with mauve. Over this skirt is another, cut in pointed scallops, and trimmed round with lace. In each scallop are five straps of insertion, and at the upper point a bunch of flowers embroidered. Veste russe of muslin and insertion. Open jacket, with broad basque and long sleeves trimmed to match the skirt. Mauve sash, tied at the side. Circular of white muslin, trimmed with lace and insertion. White straw straw bonnets with mauve feathers and tulle strings. Mauve parasol, covered with white lace.

Blue linon dress of Princesse form. The front breadth is quite plain; on each of the others is a full flounce about a foot wide. A band of Persian cachemire, two inches wide, is placed on the body as a fichu, continued down the front to the waist, and also down the sides of the front breadth and round the top of the flounce. This trimming gives quite the appearance of a tunic. The sleeves are small, and have a band of cachemire round the wrist. With this dress was worn a small, loose, double-breasted jacket of the Cancliere form, with rolled-up Persian cachemire; white tulle bonnet with blue convolvulus.

ALL ABOUT THE PETTICOAT.

White alpaca petticoat, with small blue flounces, headed by three bands of blue ribbons. The dress was of white mohair, with blue stripes about an inch wide. The skirt quite plain, and looped up at intervals by bands of blue velvet hanging from the waist. These bands form a very pretty trimming when the skirt is let down. Body of the same, with loops of blue velvet on the epaulettes. Half-fitting jackets of white alpaca, trimmed with blue velvet. Rice straw hat, with tulle scarf and small blue feathers.

Grey mohair dress, over petticoat of the same, which is trimmed with three rows of black velvet, on which are placed, near together, pearl buttons. The dress skirt is scalloped or bound with black velvet. In each scallop are two interlaced diamonds of velvet and buttons. This skirt is only looped up at each side of the front breadth. White llama body and sleeves, trimmed with black velvet. Tight-fitting casaque of grey mohair, trimmed like the skirt. Grey straw hat, with scarlet feather. Grey parasol lined with scarlet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **FOR MORE THAN TWENTY** YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only **75** cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DRAB appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not smut, crock or stain the clothing. Invest **75** cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. A. I. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DRMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Agts.
oc29-1y

☞ **THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.**

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July **14**, **1865**.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—Though the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After two days' four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yielded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES
The most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING & CO.'S PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,
With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron, the best security against burglars ever manufactured.
HERRING & CO.
No. **251** Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
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FOR SALE.

VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the **5**th DAY OF OCTOBER, **1865**, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with **6440** acres of Land, about **600** acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine Shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Boiler and Engine to run separate from Mill, with a Grist Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry-house, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand Bushels of Stone Coal, and nearly a Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactory in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any establishment in the West, there being three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, embracing Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, implements, hay, grain, oats, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, wagons, carts, medicines, etc., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.
fe22-tocl

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE,

IN AND NEAR

SARDIS, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO.

Being desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my valuable property, situated in and near the town of Sardis, comprising a FARM near Sardis, and one mile from the Ohio river, containing one hundred and eighty acres, ninety acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

A FARM near Sardis, one and one-quarter miles from the Ohio river, containing **120** acres, fifty acres of which are cleared, with young Orchard, now bearing, containing four hundred trees, of apple, peach, plum and cherry species. Also, my

Large Brick Steam Flouring Mill,

At Sardis, containing two run of four feet burrs; engine **12** inch cylinder, **2** feet stroke, **2** double flued boilers. This mill is situated in the midst of a fine grain growing region, and now enjoying a fine patronage. It is completely provided with all modern improvements, and is in fine running order.

In this property a rare opportunity is offered to an enterprising party.

Also, three comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, in one of which I now reside.

TWO STORE-HOUSES, in one of which I am at present doing business.

EDWIN HORNBROOK,
jy31-1m Sardis, Monroe Co., Ohio.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM near Burgettstown, containing about **160** acres, say **100** acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME STABLE; is in good state of cultivation. The balance is underlayed and heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from **5** to **6** feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any amount of Limestone, and is well watered with never failing Springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within **30** or **40** rods of it, rather above the bed of the road, say about **27** miles from Pittsburgh, and about **13** from Steubenville. For particulars we would refer to WM. M. CROSBY, Esq., Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence. S. LIVINGSTON.
aug4-tf

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE—**90** acres of COAL LAND, situate in Union Township, **3** miles from Pittsburgh, and within one-fourth of a mile of the Little Sawmill Run Railroad, the very best quality of Coal, with **40** acres of good land, under cultivation, and being suitable for country residence. This property being a part of the estate of the late James Carter, Esq., deceased. For terms, inquire of PETER BATES, of Manchester, or of JAMES CARTER, on the premises, Executors of James Carter. jy20-1m

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN MORGANSON, of Pittsburgh, containing **187** acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about **30** acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some **30** acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements so part consist of a good DOUBLEBRICK HOUSE, in large farm style, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing; also, TWO FRAME DWELLINGS. This Farm lies upon the river bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. M. REED, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19tf

"PLEASANT HOME" FOR SALE.

That beautiful country seat contains **14** acres, all in a high state of improvement; large mansion, two stables and carriage houses, porter's house, spring house, &c. Two acres in grapes, and the balance picked with the choicest fruits. Situated **5** miles from East Liberty, and the same distance from Laughlin's Station. This is one of the choicest places now offered for sale, and can be purchased for **$11,000**.

Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO.,
au24 102 Fourth street.

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estates of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one and a half acres each, with wide streets (**40** feet) and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the smoke and soot arising from the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but **2** miles from the Court House, via Wylie avenue, and having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of

W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Jn5-tf Attorney, No. **87** Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

BAMBOO FISHING POLES—Just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
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my26-3md	F. M. GORDON.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE.

On Thursday, August 17th, 1865,

THE IRONTON ROLLING MILL,

IN IRONTON, OHIO, on the bank of the Ohio River, **140** miles above Cincinnati. The mill has **14** boiling furnaces, **4** heating furnaces, **4** knobling fires, **1** refining fire, **1** scrap furnace, **2** heating furnaces for sheet mill, **1** wrought iron hammer, coffee-mill squeezer, muck merchant, sheet and small mill, ore crusher, lathe, **2** engines in complete running order, warehouse, store-house, office, charcoal shed, and coal bank privileges. The coal bank is **six** miles from the mill, on the Iron Railroad. The cars are run around the mill to the coal bins. The main building is covered with sheet iron. A plan of the mill, and survey of the coal banks, can be seen at the office of CAMPBELL, ELLISON & CO., Cincinnati, and at the office in Ironton, where all necessary information can be obtained.
jy29-6t-saw

500 ACRES OF COAL

FOR SALE.

ON THE

THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
jun6-tf **27** Irwin Street.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by **20** inches OIL ENGINES, full **12** horse power, with boilers **14** feet long **32** inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. my31

FOR SALE—

ENGINE, BOILER, FLY-WHELL, &c.,

Complete, suitable for a Saw Mill, Grist or small Rolling Mill, or any other purpose requiring a capacity of **40** or **50** horse power.

Apply at **60** Smithfield street. jes-tf

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

ELIGIBLE SITE FOR A PHYSICIAN.

The undersigned offers, to sell at a great sacrifice, his property situated in Bruceten, Preston co., W. Va., consisting of a two-story frame house, **10** feet front, dining room, with cellar, with all the necessary outbuildings. A beautiful yard surrounds the house; also, out-lots belonging. This property is principally new and in good repair. There is also a good office fitted and used by me as a physician's. The site is an excellent one for a physician, the country about is pleasantly situated and productive. Wells are going down at different points in the vicinity in search of oil, with encouraging indications. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises. Apply soon.
J. BEERBOWER.
aul5-5d

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plats, &c., apply to me at No. **60** Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE—LAWRENCEVILLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—Two brick dwellings new and substantially built, of seven rooms each, good cellar, and excellent well of water, with pump, large lot, &c., fronting on situated on Butler street, near the passenger railway. Immediate possession given. Terms easy. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville, Pa. au9

FOR SALE.

A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being **58** feet front on Virgin alley, running back **115** feet to wards. Upon which there are erected fifteen BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of
ALEX. LOVE,
jy24-tf **42** Fifth street.

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.

The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, **21**:**90** feet, No. **24** Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. **120** Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Messrs. Semmel.
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au8-tf Manchester Savings Bank.

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TANNERY,

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Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. de6

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EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES.

Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly esteemed by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families in Europe and America.

AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.

AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of th Glands, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.

SPEER'S WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitate reons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. *Try it once, and you will not be deceived.*

☞ Be sure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.

Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., JOS. FLEMMING FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M FULTON. In Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co. and S. R. CRAIG, and by all first class dealers in groceries and saloons, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto. Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey. Principal Office, 208 Broadway, New York. 19-4dawy

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jy21

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PARIS DRESS and SACQUE TRIMMINGS, new style.

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And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found

PRINTS,
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All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
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C. W. RICKETSON,	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.
de24-1y	

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. **37** Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Merchandise, Stocks of Merchandise, &c.

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WM. P. GARDNER, secretary.

**DELAWARE MUTUA

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.
Day Express	2.50 a m Mail	1.20 a m
Mail Accommodn	5.30 p m Fast Line	2.00 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1.30 p m Pitts. & Erie Mail	12.50 p m
Philia. Express	4.25 p m Baltimore Expr's	1.30 p m
Fast Line	9.30 p m Philia. Express	2.30 p m
Johnstown Accn	3.00 p m Johnstown Accn	10.05 a m
1st Wall Station	6.30 a m 1st Wall Station	6.25 a m
2d " "	11.40 a m 2d " "	8.50 a m
3d " "	4.35 p m 3d " "	2.05 p m
4th " "	6.05 p m 4th " "	6.50 p m
Penn Accommod'n	10.30 p m Penn Accommod'n	7.50 a m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9.00 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12.00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2.10 a m Express	2.20 a m
Express	3.00 p m Express	3.30 p m
Express	3.30 p m Express	6.00 p m
Mail	7.00 a m Mail	7.30 p m

N. Castle & Erie... 6.40 a m N. Castle & Erie... 2.30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9.00 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 4.45 p. m., and 6.00 p. m. Rochester, 2.15 p. m.; New Castle, 5.50 p. m.; Economy, 11.30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.
Express	2.10 a m Express	2.10 a m
Express	2.45 p m Express	3.45 p m
Express	9.00 p m Express	9.00 p m
Mail	6.10 a m Mail	6.10 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3.50 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connelsville.

Departs.		Arrives.
Mail	7.55 a m Mail	5.00 p m
Express	3.00 p m Express	10.00 a m
1st McKeesport	11.00 a m 1st McKeesport	6.30 a m
2d "	6.15 p m 2d "	2.00 p m
1st Braddock's	7.00 a m 1st Braddock's	8.30 a m
2d "	4.15 p m 2d "	5.40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.
Mail	7.00 a. m	Express 9.30 a. m.
Express	4.30 p. m.	Mail 7.00 p. m.
Accommodation	2.00 p. m.	Accommodation 8.00 a. m.

OIL MEN'S REGATTA.—The oil men, or those of them skilled in sculling, will have an interesting race on the Allegheny river next Wednesday. The prize will be a beautiful set of colors, and will be for four-oared boats only.

TOBACCO IN SALEM, O.—Our Salem, O., readers are congratulated on the acquisition of a new firm to their city. Messrs. R. & W. Jenkinson, enterprising business men of Allegheny, have located this establishment as a branch of their wholesale establishment of Allegheny City, where they manufacture all kinds of tobacco.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.—Miss S. B. Dales, for over ten years one of the Missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church to Egypt, being now in the city, there will be a missionary meeting in the United Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, (Rev. Dr. Prestley's,) on Sabbath evening next at half past seven o'clock. Several short addresses may be expected. The friends of missions are respectfully invited to attend.

TABERNACLE CAMP-MEETING.—The camp-meeting was opened with preaching on Thursday evening. On yesterday, sermons were preached in the forenoon by Rev. H. Miller, of Canton, Ohio, and in the afternoon by Rev. J. W. Baker, of Lawrenceville. The attendance as yet is small, but increasing by continual arrivals. More tents are occupied now than at the corresponding stage of the meeting last year. It will continue during next week.

AID FOR FREEDMEN.—Mrs. Ricks, commissioned by the National Freedmen's Relief Association at Washington, and indorsed by General Howard and others, is at present in this city, soliciting contributions of money and clothing. Long a resident in the South, and conversant with the wants and prospects of the Association she represents, Mrs. R. is able to impart much information, and labor with efficiency. We need not commend her cause; it speaks for itself. It is to be hoped her exertions will be crowned with success.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—Col. George S. Gallupe, formerly Major of the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, but latterly Colonel of the Fifth Heavy Artillery, received a notification yesterday to the effect that he had been brevetted a Brigadier General. Gen. Gallupe entered the service at the commencement of the war, and was only relieved from duty a few weeks ago, by the disbandment of his regiment. He was a brave and meritorious officer, and his many friends will be gratified to learn of this recognition of his services.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. E. W. Culgan, for several years past Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Office in this city, has been appointed Superintendent of the United States Telegraph Company Lines, between Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington city. Mr. Culgan is a practical telegraph man, and thoroughly understands every department of the intricate business. The extension of the United States Company's lines, and the rapid increase of its business, requires just such an experienced superintendent as Mr. Culgan, and with his efficient energetic management, the business will soon make the United States line in a position to transmit with speed and accuracy all dispatches entrusted to it. Mr. Culgan is now employed in an examination of and repairing the wires, preparatory to an enlargement of the Company's field of operations.

The Recent Burglaries.

The efforts of the police engaged in searching for the perpetrators of the recent burglaries, have been unusually successful. Five young men, implicated in the robberies, have already been arrested, and a large amount of the stolen goods recovered. Yesterday morning Chief of Police Long and Officer Lowe visited the house of Peter Goldrich, in the upper part of the Third Ward, Allegheny, and discovered two watches and a coat, which Goldrich admitted he had received from young Scroggy, one of the parties under arrest. The officers took possession of the articles, which the watches were identified by Mr. Kennedy, of Fifth street, whose store was broken open a few weeks ago, and robbed of a large quantity of watches, jewelry, &c. The coat was also discovered to belong to Mr. Tuttle, of Wood street. There appears to be no doubt, in the minds of the police, that the burglaries were committed by an organized gang of thieves, and they are satisfied that they are on the eve of discovering where the principal portion of the goods still missing are concealed.

The Dramatic Season—The New Opera House.

It has been a subject of no little remark in the city that Pittsburgh did not afford sufficient variety in the matter of respectable entertainment for its people and their guests. Various enterprises have been undertaken at different times, to establish new places of amusement, but for lack of either a proper appreciation of the efforts of the managers, or the fact that there was no novelty in the undertaking, they failed to win success. The population of the city during the past five years has probably increased one-third, and the demand for amusement throughout that period, notwithstanding the rebellion, has been great and growing. On every hand it was conceded that one theatre was not sufficient to accommodate the people, and the belief was general that another first class place for theatrical entertainment would prove remunerative. With this belief firm in his mind, Mr. J. R. Gardiner, an enterprising citizen, and lessee of Odd Fellows' Hall building, determined to reconvert the large Concert Hall to its original use, and make of it a first-class place of entertainment. Having thus decided, he visited New York, and having examined the architectural designs of the popular theatres of that city, he engaged the services of Mr. George Wilson, one of the most accomplished theatrical architects and mechanists in the country, with whom he returned to this city and commenced the construction of the Opera House. To give in detail how well Mr. Gardiner has kept his promise to furnish a really elegant first-class theatre, would require more space than can be afforded in a daily newspaper. His enterprise, however, deserves some recognition, and a brief notice of his beautiful temple of art will interest every public spirited citizen.

THE AUDITORIUM

Of the opera house comprises a parquette, dress circle, family circle, and orchestra boxes. The family circle, which will seat immediate eight hundred persons comfortably, makes the entire circle of the interior of the house, and is supported by light iron pillars, with gilded cages underneath. The dress circle, which will seat eight hundred persons, the chairs being arranged on platforms, which rise one above another, thus giving a good view of the stage. The parquette fills the entire space between the dress circle and the orchestra, and will accommodate with chairs two hundred persons. On each side of the orchestra, which is separated from the parquette by a very neat bronzed railing, are orchestra chairs, for the accommodation of thirty persons. The dress circle, parquette, and orchestra boxes are all furnished with handsome oak and cane chairs, made especially for those parts of the comfort and symmetry of form.

The panels in front of the circles, and the walls and ceiling are handsomely frescoed and painted, the color being a light blue, which is the prevailing color. In the panels around the circles, and on the walls, which are surrounded with gilt moulding, are bouquets of flowers, giving the *tout ensemble* a chaste and elegant appearance.

THE DOME

Has a blue ground, on which are executed in fresco twelve panels, the spaces being occupied with painted representations of the American shield in red, white and blue, touched with gilt. In the centre of the dome is the gasolier or "sun light," whose latticed surroundings have been beautifully bronzed. The hundreds of gas jets have their brilliancy heightened by as many glittering glass pendants, and the light throws over the Theatre is as clear and bright as the stars of cold red light.

THE PROSCENIUM ARCH,

which is thirty-six feet wide, is certainly the most beautiful ever introduced here, and was built with a view to enhancing the acoustic properties of the theatre, which are of the finest character. In the centre of the arch is the the counterfeit presentment of Unconditional Surrender Grant. The side panels of the arch are ornamented with tasteful Corinthian scroll work, and presents a beautiful appearance. Above the stage, on each side, are private boxes, which have a projecting bow over the stage, built after a charming design, and are fitted up in a luxuriant manner. Small, white gilt brackets support them, between which are floral paintings, the finishing being white and gold. They are hung with English gold thread brocatelle curtains, and the walls and ceiling are papered with blue paper covered with gilt stars. Above these boxes are pendant the elegant Grecian style, with gilt finish. The beauty of the arrangement and finish of the proscenium strikes the beholder with admiration.

THE DROP CURTAIN

Represents no particular scene, but is a white satin decorated cloth, executed by the artist, Mr. Henry C. Cooper Wood, of the New York theaters. The design is unique, and the excellence of the painting remarkable. Mr. Wood has also painted the scenery, which embraces a great variety of scenes, all executed after the latest New York style and therefore of modern design.

THE STAGE

Is forty feet in depth and thirty-six feet wide at the proscenium, and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The furniture for parlor scenes is of a costly character, and the excellence of the arrangement of the stage of the most complete description, neither pains nor expense being spared in that respect. In fact, Mr. Gardiner has, perhaps, the largest of any theatre outside of New York, and embraces many costly features, while the properties are also of the most desirable character.

The exits and entrances to the house have been enlarged and improved. The entrance to the dress circle, parquette and orchestra chairs, as well as private boxes, will be through the door in front of the house, and the entrance to the family circle will be through the door next Smithfield street—there being two separate ticket offices in front of the house. In short, the most perfect character which is a highly important feature, and will commend itself. It is the intention to have in the entire auditorium thoroughly cleaned after each performance, so that the house will always be clean and comfortable.

There are many important and striking features of this new improvement in the vicinity of the theatre for the person in search of space to enumerate them. The Opera House is completed, and Mr. Gardner only awaits the verdict of the people of Pittsburgh as to how well he one of general admiration and commendation he need have no fear, as a more complete, comfortable and elegant place of amusement has not been among the enjoyments of the Pittsburgh amusement public.

The new Opera House opens to-night, under the management of Miss Annie Eberle, assisted by Mr. Joseffson. They have selected a good company, the leading man being Mr. Chapin, who is said to have improved much since he was last in this city. They will open several days more, and if they do not have a brilliant season we are much mistaken.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement will be reopen for the fall season this evening. The opening play will be the beautiful drama entitled "The Last Days of Pompeii," in which the leading members of the new company will be introduced to the public. Mr. Coggswell, the leading man, is quite young, but is represented to be a very pleasing and promising actor. Mr. Harry Hotto, the comedian, is well known to the habitues of the theatre of some five or six years ago, as a careful and entertaining actor, who sticks to his text, and eschews "gags" and clap-trap to make vulgar points. The "Old Drury" will doubtless be filled to overflowing to-night.

Outrage on the Birmingham Bridge.

On Thursday evening three respectable young ladies, residents of the First Ward, Allegheny, visited Birmingham, in company with three gentlemen, for the purpose of attending a private party. About two o'clock in the morning they left their friends' house and started in this city by way of the Birmingham Bridge. While on the bridge one of the couples preceded the others some distance, when two men, who had apparently been secreted at the piers, suddenly sprang out, knocked the gentleman down, and seized the lady. She screamed violently, and the other young ladies started to run towards her, when they were also seized by the ruffians, who endeavored to carry them forcibly from the bridge. The two gentlemen in the rear, who supposed that the first alarm was merely the result of a playful freak, hastened to their companions assistance; but on their approach, the ruffians fled. The young ladies were greatly alarmed, and one of them fainted after the scoundrels released her. The perpetrators of this outrage were not recognized by any of the party, and it is probable that they will escape punishment. It is said that the bridge is insufficiently lighted at night for pedestrians to see any distance, and if this is the case, the managers should remedy the evil at once.

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Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately Officer's Accounts adjusted. my9

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Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
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ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh, Agent for PLAYNER & KAYSER'S
Noiseless-Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. au30-1y

THE PREMIUM SEWING MACHINE.
THE WHEELER & WILSON
Was awarded the
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As the
BEST & SIMPLEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
At the Fairs held at Paris, 1861; London, 1862; Kolnigsburg, 1862, and at the International Exhibition, last held at Dublin, Ireland, where all the SEWING MACHINES OF EUROPE AND AMERICA were in competition. Another important fact is this, that the sales of this Machine are
Double that of any other Patent.
See the NEW IMPROVEMENTS, and send for a Circular with Price-List, or call at the
SALESROOM, No. 27 FIFTH STREET.
jy20

SUMMER RESORTS.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.
WIGGINS & BUNTING,
Proprietors.
This delightful Mountain WATERING PLACE is now open for visitors and no pains or expense will be spared to give universal satisfaction. The well known medical virtues of the water, the cool mountain air, romantic scenery and classic grounds surrounding this locality, give it peculiar attractions.
A full description made to order. jy18

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

CHEAP WALL PAPERS
In endless variety, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. [ap22] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WALLPAPER
New, cheap and handsome, for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street. ap27 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.
During the continuance of the CAMP MEETING at Tarentum, trains will run as follows:
Tarentum Meeting. Trains will
Leave Pittsburgh. Leave Tarentum.
7.00 A. M. 9.22 A. M.
8.50 A. M. 7.56 A. M.
2.00 P. M. 11.15 A. M.
5.30 P. M. 3.45 P. M.
Excursion Tickets will be sold for all the above trains to Tarentum. F. WRIGHT, Supt.
Pittsburgh, August 14, 1865.

"SMOKY CITY FEED STORE."
J. H. SHELLABERGER & CO.,
Dealers in Baled Hay, Oats, Corn, Bran, Middlings, Flour, Produce, &c. No. 43 Market street, two doors below First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
N. B.—Consumers supplied with all kinds of Feed at the lowest market prices. se25-3m

CHARLES DUFFIELDS,
BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
my28 No. 84 Smithfield street.

CHAMPAGNE—HOD & CHAMDEN
genuine green seal, pts. and qts.; Hodsdon genuine green seal, pts. and qts.; Duc de Belmath genuine green seal, pts. and qts. In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
je30 221 and 223 Liberty street.

COUGHS! COUGHS!!
TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM
DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma Whooping Cough, Croup, Phthisic, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA,
All the medical men and the press recommend Dr. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERIC MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of astringents, Aromatics, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is calculated to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of cases of Chronic and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.
We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervousness, to use STRICKLAND'S Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors. It strengthens the whole nervous system, creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.
For sale by Druggists generally, and by
Park & Brill and Geo. A. Kelly, Allegheny City.
R. S. Sellers & Co., N. McClarran & Co., Smith, Miller & Co., Fifth street, and JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Send by Express everywhere. au6-1y

N. HOLMES & SONS,
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No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,
Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds,
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds,
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And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of Every description
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S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 18, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, old	.....	106 25
United States 7-30's, 3d series	.....	99 62½
United States 10-40's	.....	97 50
United States Certificates, new	97 00	.....
Gold	143 00	.....
Pittsburgh Fives	89 00	.....
Connellsville Cs	50 00	.....
Steubenville Scrip, contractors	.....	50
Connellsville Railroad, non-interest	.....	14 00
Connellsville, interest	.....	15 00
Pittsburgh & Steubenville RR	.....	5 50
Steubenville & Indiana R. R	15 00	.....
Iron City National	80 00	.....
Merchants' and Manufrs' National	84 50	.....
Third National	112 00	.....
Banner	.....	40
Columbia	27 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	95
Central Basin	.....	90
Eldorado	.....	1 00
Merchants'	.....	40
Oil Basin, dividend in	.....	10 95
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 10
Union Limited	.....	25
Mingo Coal	.....	12 50
Whitely Creek	.....	8 00
Ætna Oil and Mining Company	.....	25
Phœnix	.....	1 05
Mackesburgh	.....	3 25

REPORTS OF SALES.

14 Citizen's National $0 00
100 Oil Basin, dividend included 8 00

FRIDAY, August 18—P. M.

The great question of the day for consideration is when and how to return to specie payments. The wise man said, "There is a time for all things" and of course there is a time to resume specie payments. In looking over the "payable" side of Uncle Sam's bill book, we find the following exhibit:

Payable on demand, and in 1865	$320,000,000
Payable in 1866	85,000,000
Payable in 1867	477,000,000
Payable in 1868	618,000,000

It is clear that 1866 is the time to resume, for it will be folly to attempt it in '67 or '68. The debts maturing in those years are:

$18,300,000 of the loan war debt.	
$500,000,000 7-30 Treasury Notes.	
$375,000,000 Compound Interests Notes.	

Of the demand debt, and final maturing this year and next, suffice it to say it is—

$433,000,000 plain Greenbacks.	
$54,000,000 Fractional Currency.	
$50,000,000, five cent Notes.	
$150,000,000 Certificates of Indebtedness.	
$70,000,000 Temporary Deposits.	

It will be unsafe for the Secretary of the Treasury to act upon any other principle than that of paying, in money, every claim as it matures, during a period of four months before and four months after the day of resumption. The paper currency must be contracted while yet the specie is not currency. When the resumption is fairly accomplished, and the specie of the country enters into circulation with the outstanding paper money, then money will become abundant again, and the funding of maturing debts will of course be in order. The foregoing tables have the same bearing on the question of when to resume specie payments, that guide-boards have on a traveler at the branching of a road. If we do not branch off on paper as a standard on to specie in 1866, there will be no other time until 1869. The individual, co-partnership and corporate debt of the country, is now small as compared with what it will be in 1869 if paper money is to be the standard for four years to come, whereas, if the people become impatient, and demand specie resumption is to be in 1866, every one will immediately "set his house in order," and there can be no widespread disaster of bankruptcies.

—Our local money market continues to rule tight, and a great amount of paper offering for discount. Stocks of every description are very low, and in demand for any kind. Oil shares are not pressed for sale from the fact that there is no market for scarcely any names at even the minimum rates. Columbia, contrary to expectation, was rather heavy to-day. Rumors, only, were afloat, as far as we heard, which could not verify them; and we learn the offers to sell were numerous. In the low priced names, Ritchie is at present the most hopeful. Her wells are yielding as her portion about fifty barrels per day. The company sold this week one hundred barrels at $5.25 per barrel. We may soon expect a liberal dividend to the stockholders.

—A late New Orleans paper says: "In uncurrent bank notes there were sales of $900 Bank of Louisiana at 99@¾ dollar, and $300 at 99½, and $800 Bank of Orleans at 85@86, and $1,200 at 87¼. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 99@99½; Louisiana State Bank at 99@99½; Bank of Orleans at 85@86; Merchants Bank at 86@87½, but with none offering; Citizens' Bank at 75 and 80; and Crescent City at 60@75 and 80." The inside figures are the prices paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters.

—The Oil Basin Oil Company announces a dividend of 2.% cent., payable, clear of tax, at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, August 19, 1865.

BUSINESS—The demand was moderate for most of the leading articles of produce, and prices have no particular change to note. The receipts of produce are steadily on the increase: former prices in most instances were maintained. The week's operations, as a whole, were liberal, and exhibit a fair amount of transactions, notwithstanding the present weather has always been set down as one of the dullest of the year. Grain has attracted a good deal of attention, particularly early in the week; later, prices were more uniform. Wheat was firm: the receipts to-day fell off. Oats comes next: heavy receipts have checked the advance. Prices tend downward. Corn—prices seem to have reached the top for the present, as was to be expected. The late advance in grain has increased the receipts very materially. Flour—there was no perceptible change in the market. Provisions—the local demand—nothing more. Groceries were steady at previous quotations, with a fair demand. Teas generally are held at a slight advance; prices in the East have advanced from five to eight cents per pound. Bacon—the limited supply on hand gives an independence to holders, not otherwise obtainable; prices were unchanged. The weather continues pleasant. The low water season has set in, hence the large class boats will soon be compelled to haul off, and give way to others of lighter draught. The Pilgrim left yesterday with a good trip. The arrivals include the Forest City, from Parkersburg. She will return at noon for the same port. The J. S. Hall, from Gallipolis, had a fair trip. She left again this evening. The Emma Graham has laid up at Zanesville. The Muskingum trade will be suspended until we have more water. The Centralia leaves to-day for New Orleans. The Lorena is announced for St. Louis this day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

GRAIN.—The market was steady, but prices have undergone no change. Wheat remained quiet; ready were $1.70@1.80. Sales of 2 cars Milwaukie club at $1.70. Other descriptions were unchanged. Oats—The heavy receipts have caused a holding back on purchasers. Among the sales were 50 bushels new from store, 50 cents. Rye—Sales of 200 bushels, per canal, old, 62@63c. Corn—Market steady; we note sales shelled and ear at 75@76c; not much doing. Rye—Prices were nominal at 75c. Barley—Sales of 200 bushels. SEED AND CANDLES.—The following are "sawyer's" prices, corrected to-day:

German and Palm Soaps	12 cents	lb.	
Friend to Woman	12	"	bar.
Extra No. 1 Rosin	6	"	lb.
Chemical Olive	8	"	lb.
Castiles & Variegated	15	"	"
Barley	$8.00	₱	dozen cakes.
Honey	75 cents	"	"
No. 1 and Dip'd Candles	19 cents	₱	lb.
Crystalline	20	"	"
Star	22	"	"

GROCERIES.—We have no large sale to record, the demand being principally for lots to meet the wants of the city trade at the following prices: Sugars are receiving more attention. Sales of New Orleans at 13c; at 12½@12¾c; Cuba 13@13c. Crushed 21½@22. A. Coffee 29@29c; do do 29c, Cyclow Uzzine. Molasses—Sales of New Orleans, at 67@68 cts; Cuba, 58@59c. Port Rico, 95c@$1.00. Coffee steady; sales of Rio at 32½@33c. Teas were pretty active, and prices have undergone no change. Rice—Sales of 10 bbls Carolina at 12½c. Fish—Sales of 100 bbls No. 3 at $9.50@10.00. Pickles—Sales of 100 bbls at $5.00. Fruits—Sales of 20 bbls at 8c; 220 do, 9c, without packages. Sales of 1,200 bbls, delivered in Philadelphia, 29½c, immediate.

TAR.—Sales of 170 bbls at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Jno Gallagher	231
Total	481

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.
GOING EAST.

National Refining Oil Company, 229 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Company, 105 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.
Dilworth, Ewing & Co., 116 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.
Alladdin Oil Company, 220 barrels of refined oil for Boston.
Champion Oil Company, 28 barrels of refined oil for Pittsburgh.
North American Oil Company, 55 barrels of refined oil for Pittsburgh.
Overton & Co., 6 barrels of refined oil for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, August 19, 1865.

We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The sales for some time past were not very extensive. The heavy advance in the raw material will no doubt soon have its effect on our market. The following are the rates up to this date:

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads					$5 25
8d and 9d	"	"	"		5 50
6d and 7d	"	"	"		5 75
4d and 5d	"	"	"		6 00
3d	"	"	"		6 50
2d	"	"	"		7 50
3d Fine,	"	"	"		7 50
4d	"	"	"		$433,000,000, plain Greenbacks.
5, in Lining	"	"	"		$54,000,000 Fractional Currency.
Clinch	"	"	"		$50,000,000, five cent Notes.
Oil Spikes	"	"	"		$150,000,000 Certificates of Indebtedness.

	6d	8d	10d	12d	15d
Casing Nails,	6-25	6-00	5-75	5-75	5-75
"	6d	8d	10d	12d	15d
Finishing "	6-75	6-50	6-25	6-25	6-25
"	7½	in	8½	in	15½
Barrel "	8-00	7-50	6-50		6-00
"	6d	8d	10d		
Tobacco "	6-00		5-75		5-50

12 cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards, ½ cent per pound off Iron, (except Sheet Iron) in lots of 20 tons or more.
Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Saturday, August 19, 1865.

The market continues steady with a good local demand. The late advance was well maintained. The receipts by rail are largely increasing. For example the number of cars per Pennsylvania Railroad for July amounted to 173 cars pig iron and 38 cars blooms. The receipts for the first half of August were: Pig iron cars, 262; blooms, 20. It will be seen that the advance we have previously noted had something to do with the increased receipts. Blooms were scarce and wanted. Prices have again advanced. Holders were demanding $125 for No. 1 Juniata, and were not disposed to take less. We intend that the readers of the COMMERCIAL shall be fully advised of all movements in regard to this important article of commerce.

SALES OF PIG IRON PER TON.

50 tons No. 2 Josephine	$48 00	cash
100 do do Commerce	44 00	cash
100 do do Juniata	44 00	cash
100 do do do	44 50	cash
100 do do Shanhope	50 00	cash
25 do Ashland Anthracite Foundry	46 00	cash
8 do Oliphant's Cold Blast	65 00	cash

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON. PRIVATE TERMS.

87 tons Vinton Hot Blast		
20 do Pennsylvania Hot Blast, choice	$58	2 M
20 do Clinton Hot Blast	56	2 M
200 do Vesuvius Clean H. B.	50	4 M
200 do Keystone do do	48	4 M
100 do Pelina do do	48	4 M
8 do Ohio and Centre do	55	4 M

SALES OF BLOOMS PER TON.

50 tons Juniata No. 1, in fork	$125

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

AUGUST 19, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the card rates to-day:

Manilla Cordage	24	₱ lb.
7 and 9 Thread	24	"
Hawser Laid Well Rope	22	"
American Hackled Hemp Lath Cordage	22	"
American Hemp Rope	20	"
Russia Hemp	20	"
Spun Yarn	23	"
American Hemp, Package	20	"
Oakum	13	"
Bed Cords, Manilla	26	"
" Hemp	20	"
Twines	30	"
Sash and Bell Cords	40	"
Terms, net cash.		

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1865.—The following is a precise list of the best quality of Refined Cast Steel—square, flat, octagon, and ordinary sizes, viz.:

¼, ⅝, ⅜, ⅞, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2 inch	19c
2½, 2¾, 3 inch	20c
3½, 3¾, 4 inch	21c
Above 4 to 5	22c
" 5 to 6	23c
" 6 to 8	24c
" 8 to 9	25c
" 9 to 10	26c
" 10 to 12	28c
" 12 to 14	30c
" 14 to 16	32c
" 16 to 18	34c
" 18 to 20	36c

Pittsburgh Tin Roofing Market.

SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1865.—The market was materially improved with a larger demand; prices have varied. The following are the quotations up to last evening:

I C—10x14	$14 75	I X—10x14	17 75
I C—12x12	14 75	I X—12x12	17 75
I C—11x20	16 00	I X—11x20	19 00
I C—Roofing	15 00	I X—Roofing	19 00

BLOCK TIN PER ₱.

Block tin	40@45c	Bar	42c
Zinc Sheets	18c	Spelter Slabs	11c

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

AUG. 19.—The market during the week was steady but not very active. Sales were confined to limited transactions at the following figures:

Ice Lump	$ 70@	75 ₱ lb.
Black Lump		75 "
Virginia Twist	65@	70 "
Navy	60@	65 "
Bright	1 00@1	07 "
Cut and Dry	35@	45 ₱ lb.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange gold was 143½; New York Central, 91; Erie, 85½; Reading, 103½; Michigan Southern, 87; Illinois Central, 112; Cumberland, 45; Pittsburgh, 89; Western preferred, 61; Cumberland, 45. The market is strong.

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, August 19.—The following are the card prices of crackers corrected to date, viz:

Water, ₱ lb	9	cts	Soda
Butter	11		Sugar
Boston	11		

Pittsburgh Provision Market.

SATURDAY, Aug. 19.—The market remains inactive. Prices were unchanged. The following are the rates up to last evening, viz.:

Braziers' Rolls, Bars and Sheathing, ₱ lb			45c
Copper Bottoms			53c
Pig 03			

N. Y. Weekly Coffee Circular, August 15.

Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 8th of August, 1865 ..... 38,000 bags.
Received since to date, per Brazileira ..... 5,000 "

Do	do	Pelita	3,500 "
Do	do	Pelita	4,000 "
Do	do	Hermilia	3,400 "
Do	do	Valkyrien	4,000 "
Do	do	Amazonas	4,250 "
Do	do	Nevam	3,800 "
Do	do	Bellona	3,000 "
Do	do	Nordstein